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BRITAIN TO PUT IDLE MINERS IN NEW INDUSTRIES

Observer Describes Effort of
Nation to Rehabilitate
Thousands of Workers

PROBLEM OF ENDING 8 YEARS' DEPRESSION

Unemployment Linked Up With
Great Trade Shifts in All
Key Industries

This is the first of a series of articles dealing with the effects of the British coal fields, the plight of the miners, and the Government's efforts to provide relief and other employment.

By WALTER MEAKIN

LONDON.—The world-wide attention drawn to the serious state of unemployment in the coal and other industries of Great Britain indicates a general awakening to the fact that the crisis is not merely a temporary one, which may be expected to pass away with a normal and natural revival of industry. The task to be accomplished involves the immediate and urgent relief of destitution on a scale never before experienced in Great Britain, and the more complex problem of effecting the conditions in which hundreds of thousands of workless men may be reabsorbed in permanent employment.

The depression has now extended over eight years, and in the late summer of 1928 it reached what is hoped may prove to be the deepest point. The number of mine workers on the books of the colliery companies in 1913 was 1,128,000. In 1920, when the slump began, this had been increased to 1,248,000 by the addition of the demobilized miners to the new workers who had entered the pits during the war. From this peak point there was a steady decline until at the beginning of this winter the number on the books was 900,000. Many of these also are unemployed sporadically. At least half

Price-Soaring Era Dawns in China as Tariff Is Boosted

Importers Prepared With Big
Stocks—Motor Costs
First to Rise

SHANGHAI (AP).—The adoption of China's new tariff schedule on Feb. 1 has been seen by both Chinese and foreigners in China as the signal for the beginning of an era of sharply increased general living costs. Although there has not yet been time to determine accurately the result, increased levies are generally expected on virtually every commodity.

Individual consumption is sharply affected because of the wide range of products included in the new schedule. The principal ones are cloth, foodstuffs, leather, footwear, metals, drugs, lumber, tobacco and motorcars.

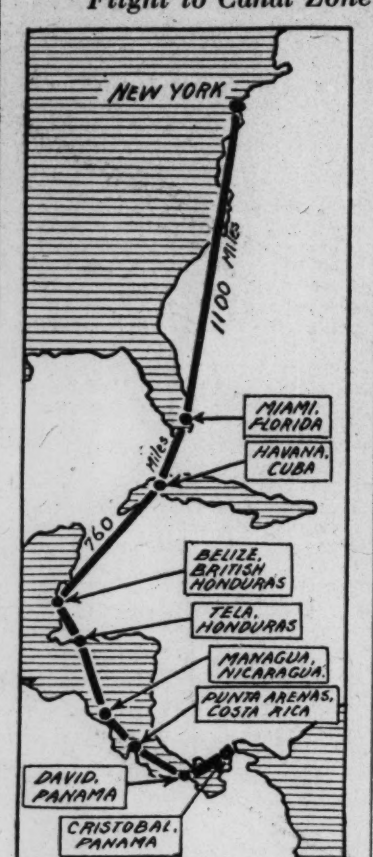
BELGRADE TO STUDY CULTURE OF BRITAIN

BELGRADE.—A month to be devoted to the study of British culture has begun here. During this period various manifestations of sympathy between the British and Yugoslav nations will be arranged by intellectual and artistic bodies and prominent residents.

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Route of Lindbergh's Flight to Canal Zone



MAYORS INDORSE SCHOOL TO TRAIN CIVIC OFFICIALS

New York State 1928 Plan
to Be Expanded to Take
in Many Branches

ALBANY, N. Y.—A ten-year program by which it is proposed to establish for the first time a "professional basis" of instruction for the 11 groups of municipal officials and employees who now enter upon their duties with little knowledge of the actual workings of departments, has been adopted by the New York State Conference of Mayors.

The program represents an effort to instill efficiency in the conduct of municipal affairs, without respect to politics and to replace traditional methods of bureau operation with expert knowledge, gained from the improved study of civic affairs, developed by experts.

Story of Indian Millionaire Told to Senate Investigators

Jackson Barnett Gives Halting, Monosyllabic Tale of
Troubles Brought by Sudden Wealth—Says He
Was Married Against His Wishes

WASHINGTON.—Jackson Barnett, in few and halting words told his story to the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs. He does not know when or where he was born, the name of his father or mother, brothers or sisters. He lived in a shack or with employers in Oklahoma and worked as a carpenter, or farm laborer, once running a ferry for a time, until oil was struck on his allotment and he became one of the richest of Indians.

Neither his character nor his attainments were correspondingly transformed. He cannot write or spell his name. He cannot spell the simple words, "cat," or "dog."

He has all the money he wants, but he does not know how much it is. He lives in a fine house on the outskirts of Hollywood, Calif., and owns land in California, checks come, he thinks, once a month, and "the woman," as he calls his wife, gets the money and gives him what he wants. That seemed to be about all there is to it for Jackson Barnett.

Shake of Head Is Reply
It was obvious that he did not get the report of much of the questioning and would sometimes shake his head negatively or nod positively to the same question.

LINDBERGH OFF FROM HAVANA IN CANAL MAIL HOP

Next Stop Belize, British
Honduras—Miami-Cuban
Leg Made on Time

HAVANA (AP).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, completing the first lap of the first air mail flight to Panama, landed at Columbia Field at 8:21 a. m. Feb. 4, two hours and 13 minutes after taking off from Miami, with three companions and 500 pounds of mail. Inaugurating an air-mail service between the United States and Panama by the United States Airways, he made the hop on schedule time and after a short stop for refueling took off on the next lap to Belize, British Honduras.

It was the Colonel's twenty-seventh anniversary, but his arrival here was completely businesslike and there was no pomp or ceremony such as his landing last year when he stopped at Havana in the Spirit of St. Louis on his famous tour of the Central American states.

It was in compliance with the Colonel's wishes that he was received at the airport just as a commercial pilot and Cuban Government officials who greeted him were there purely in an expert official capacity. Noble Brandon Judah, United States Ambassador, was one of those at the field to congratulate him.

Colonel Lindbergh's present flight constitutes the forging of another link in the constantly growing chain of aerial transportation between the United States and Central America and the United States. The flight opens a new era for Central America in fast transportation and expedition of mails, for the miles will be encompassed in four hops: Miami to Havana, to Belize, to Nicaragua and thence to Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Brazilian Fashions Changed by Movies

United States Pictures Are
Credited With Causing Revolution
in Men's Mode

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.).—Motion pictures from the United States are credited with exerting the greatest influence in bringing about changes in the style of men's clothing in Brazil.

Several years ago North Americans attracted attention when they wore, today millions of Brazilians every week at theaters where the United States movies predominate. They have not only been used to seeing how Americans dress, but have unconsciously adopted many American styles for themselves.

The popularity of Rudolph Valentino, and the imitation of his clothes, is credited with being probably the biggest factor in the elimination of the tight-fitting trousers and gay, like coats which Brazilians traditionally wore a decade or more ago.

It is hoped that the action now taken may include lotteries and be the beginning of much-needed general social reforms in Tangier, which, during the last 24 years, has become the home of many undesirable elements, now happily removed from Port Said.

New Prime Minister in Czechoslovakia

Frantisek Udrzal Succeeds Dr.
A. Svehla—Expects to
Continue Policies

PRAGUE.—Dr. Antonin Svehla, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, tendered his resignation to the President this week-end.

The Cabinet and the Coalition Government are undisturbed, and the act removes a long-standing crisis between the two chief coalition parties, the Agrarians and the Czech Clericals.

Treaties of 1919 Called Unjust; Hungarian Judge Urges Revision

Enforcement Compels Large Armaments, Says Dr. de Boer—New Boundaries Upheld by Dr. Pergler at Foreign Policy Meeting

Pleading that the validity of the peace treaties of 1919 should be judged on the same tests of justice as a legislative act, Dr. Alexis de Boer, Judge of the Supreme Court of Hungary and Hungarian agent of the Tripartite Claims Commission meeting in Washington, urged before the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association that these treaties should be regarded as one-sided laws imposed by victors upon the vanquished, and should be revised.

In reply, Dr. Charles Pergler, dean of the National University School of Economics and Government in Washington, and formerly Czechoslovakian Commissioner in the United States, defended the justice of the Versailles and Trianon treaties, including the delineation of new national boundaries, and declared these treaties set up no new nations which further "Balkanize" eastern Europe, but simply recognized nations which already had won their independence.

Dr. de Boer likened the dismemberment of Hungary to the partition of Poland, and asserted that more than 1,000,000 Hungarians in solid blocks just outside the present borders have been transferred to alien rule in contradiction of the rule of racial boundaries. He further pointed to the great reduction of Hungary in area, natural resources, industries, and transportation facilities.

His first indictment of the treaties was that "larger armaments than ever are needed to enforce them on the disarmed former adversaries."

GAMBLING DENS IN TANGIER NOW ORDERED CLOSED

Italy's Co-operation Makes
Possible Clean-up in
Moroccan City

LONDON.—An important measure of reform is reported from Tangier, where the International Committee of Control has ordered the closure of all gaming establishments at the termination of two months from Feb. 3.

Gaming was forbidden at Tangier by the convention of 1923, but only with Italy's joining the international administration has it become possible to enforce this much-needed regulation.

Today the city is full of brilliantly lighted gambling dens, were all classes of population, including children, are allowed almost unrestricted participation, with results that are deplorable, not only to visitors from Europe, but also to the lives and happiness of the less sophisticated Moslem, Jewish and Moorish inhabitants.

SURRENDER OF FORT DEPICTED ON CLARK MEMORIAL STAMP

WASHINGTON.—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, has approved the final proof of the George Rogers Clark memorial postage stamp to be issued in commemoration of the surrender of Fort Sackville at Vincennes, Ind., to Clark on Feb. 25, 1779.

Of two-cent denomination, the stamp will be colored red and black. On it will be reproduced the painting "The Surrender of Fort Sackville" by Frederick C. Yohn, an Indiana artist now living in Boston. Government engravers have reproduced the details of the picture admirably according to the Postmaster-General.

The stamp will go on sale at Vincennes and at the Philatelic Agency at Washington, Feb. 25, and later will be obtainable at any post office. The 150th anniversary of the fall of Fort Sackville will be observed by an interstate celebration at Vincennes.

MOCK PARLIAMENT OUSTS GOVERNMENT

GLASGOW.—For a few brief hours Scotland had a "Parliament" of its own when the National Party was in "office" at a crowded meeting of the students of the University of Glasgow University. The motion before the House was for the reconstitution of Scotland as a self-governing entity.

The case for nationalism was stated by "Minister" without portfolio J. M. McCormick, the case for the status quo by the "member" for Shetland, Gilbert McAllister. On a division, "Government" was narrowly defeated, 110 votes to 115.

NEW OUTBREAK OF REBELLION CURBED IN SPAIN

Dictator Takes Rigorous
Measures at Valencia—
Censorship Heavy

MADRID (AP).—Reports of open rebellion of the garrison at Valencia, on the southeastern coast of Spain, have been met by the government of Premier Primo de Rivera with an official statement that the situation there has cleared and that the army is maintaining discipline.

To prevent a recurrence of the situation, however, the Premier said, the Government had found it necessary to fortify its position with the establishment of a strong dictatorship in the affected area.

He added that the Government would not change the dates of the pending international exhibitions at Barcelona and Seville. Nor, he said, would the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark, who are en route to Spain, be deferred.

Messages conveying this information were dispatched to civil governors and captains-general of all the provinces. The Premier added that he felt the utmost indignation that a single man, "his reason clouded by hate," had been able to set a small force of malcontents, to alarm the country through several days, damaging enormously the prestige and credit of Spain with the rest of the world.

The reference was obviously to Jose Sanchez Guerra, former Premier who is now in prison at Valencia after his re-entrance into Spain in connection with the initial uprising at Ciudad Real Jan. 29.

Strong Measures Taken
Establishment of a strong dictatorship in the affected area referred to the sending of Lieut. Gen. Sanjurjo to Valencia with what was tantamount to carte blanche to remove officials there, effect arrests, and make replacement appointments.

General Sanjurjo, on his arrival at Valencia, immediately displaced Capt. Gen. Castro Girona and sent him by automobile under heavy guard to Madrid to be incarcerated. Numerous other arrests also were made.

The dispatch of Sanjurjo to Valencia followed a 24-hour conference of Premier Primo de Rivera with King Alfonso. As a consequence of the conference several decrees were promulgated intended to tighten the Government's authority.

One of these provided for the establishment of a military court under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior which is expected to coordinate activities of the military and civil authorities.

TOWN OF AMERICA IS LAND OF THREE

Indiana Hamlet, Once Boom
Town, Valued at \$1075

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Three families own all of America—America, Ind. This year the total tax collected in the town will be but \$37.40.

The hamlet of America in Liberty township, Wabash County, once was a boom town, being on the direct route from towns south to Wabash, Ind., through which grain, en route to the Wabash and Erie Canal at Lago, was hauled. In 1850 a plank road was built from Marquette to Lago and the town of America, halfway between the two places, saw an unusual growth. In 1860 the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad (now the Big Four) was built, but missed America, and passed through the town of Lafontaine.

Now the lots in the once thriving town are used for farm purposes and only a tumble-down building remains. The total assessed valuation is \$1075.

Altar at Which Canaanites Knelt Discovered at Biblical Beth-Shan

PHILADELPHIA (AP).—A report from Alan Rowe, director of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Palestine, made public here, said that a great stepped altar at which the Canaanites worshipped their deity Mekal nearly 3500 years ago has been found in Beisan, the biblical Beth-Shan.

The altar, made of bricks resting upon a foundation of undressed stones in the Mekal Temple, is approximately 17 feet wide and 12 feet deep, and is the most remarkable structure of its kind ever found in western Asia, the report said.

Dictator Suppressing Fresh Spanish Revolt



GEN. PRIMO DE RIVERA

CHICAGO CANAL FRAUD CHARGED BY GRAND JURY

Sanitary District Enmeshed
in Politics, Declares Report on Inquiry

CHICAGO.—Pay-roll padding and other chicanery are charged against the past administration of the Drainage Canal at Chicago by the grand jury investigating the sanitary district's affairs. This is the canal whose diversion of lake water from the Great Lakes system has for two decades been a source of national and international controversy.

The grand jury's inquiry has already furnished disclosures of apparent political corruption in the first round and the examination is to go on, it is announced. These exposures are among the signal fruits of Chicago's new policy in the prosecutor's office, which the city adopted last November in electing Judge John Q. Swanson as state attorney over the strenuous resistance of the old regime.

While the Sanitary District of Chicago is a political entity separate from the city and is administered by another set of officials, it has been thoroughly enmeshed in Chicago politics.

Salaries Without Work
"That the pay rolls of the district were padded abundantly appears from the evidence," said the grand jury report. "Certain of the witnesses, then members of the General Assembly, frankly stated they did nothing whatever for the very substantial 'pay' they received from the district in 1927 and 1928."

Other witnesses, also members of the General Assembly, attempted to justify like substantial withholdings, but it was apparent they did nothing of value to the district for the 'salaries' they received from it. All of these were professional politicians of the order.

The order of the district was organized on a bi-partisan agreement was frankly admitted by the trustees appearing before this grand jury. And the consideration in each instance was patronage. In 1926 the president of the district was elected upon that basis.

Fitness Not a Requisite
"The agreement upon which he was elected lasted for seven months, when it was repudiated at the direction of certain political bosses with the result that from December, 1926, to the first half of November, 1928, the district was in a state of anarchy."

Appealed to Youth
Mr. Hoover's candidacy gave them their opportunity to enforce dramatically their demands and thereby make their appeal to the younger generation of Democratic voters and particularly to the women voters who could be appealed to for party support on other than partisan claims. The result of such a combination of circumstances and strategy, it is declared, was the breaking of the solid South by the loss to the Democratic ticket of Florida, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia in addition to Kentucky and Tennessee, each of which had previously gone Republican.

Early in his campaign, even before he formally accepted the Republican nomination at his Palo Alto, Calif., home, Mr. Hoover, by his own testimony, had effected a complete reorganization of the Republican party leadership and methods in the South.

One Party Plan Outworn
It was stated that Mr. Hoover, from his own personal observations over a period of years and from a close study of the southern situation, was convinced that reorganization of the Republican Party in these states, plus their growing industrialism, afforded unusually favorable conditions for greatly expanding the appeal of the Republican Party. Southern leaders supported his views by stressing the desirability of a revival of political competition in their states. They characterized the one-party system that had prevailed there since reconstruction days as outworn and dangerous.

The problem was one of making the Republican Party sufficiently attractive to the independent Southern voter to support its candidates and leaders if they were sufficiently desirable men. In Mr. Hoover as a Presidential candidate, running against former Governor Smith, this situation was realized and the results, as his friends point out, speak for themselves.

That the President-elect will undertake a reorganization of the southern Republican machine was held by his friends to be indicated by what they assert was his approval of the action instituted by the Department of Justice against Berry Howard, Negro Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi.

Favors Patronage Inquiry
Mr. Howard was tried on charges preferred against him by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, but was found not guilty by a jury. His activities are among those that the Senate Postal

SOUTH ASSURED HOOVER POLICY MEANS NEW ERA

President-Elect Plans a
Shakeup in Party With
New Appeal, Friends Say

PATRONAGE SYSTEM CHANGE IS EXPECTED

Plans Said to Include Naming
of Southerner to Post
in Cabinet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIAMI, Fla.—Friends and associates of President-elect Hoover assert that during his administration he will take the leadership in one of the most important political movements in the history of the South.

Mr. Hoover, it was declared, will endeavor to translate into terms of the Republican Party the support that was given him as a personal recognition of the four solid South states he carried in the 1928 Presidential campaign. It was declared that the President-elect appreciates thoroughly that his winning in Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, and Texas was not a Republican Party victory, but the turning away of many thousands of men and women Democratic voters from the wet-Tammany Hall candidate of their own party.

How to consolidate these gains, regardless of their origin, is a problem that the President-elect's friends declare he is deeply interested in. They say that there are as ample reasons for a southern Republican strength in these four states as in Kentucky and Tennessee, which are now fair-fighting ground for the Republican Party.

Economic Change Noted
The most active, favorable influence in the situation, according to Mr. Hoover's reasoning, his friends say, are economic factors. Each of these states, they point out, is experiencing a stirring industrial renaissance, equal to that of Kentucky and Tennessee. In addition, in Florida and North Carolina there have been in recent years very large immigrations of Northern workers and business men. In Virginia and Tennessee there has been much smaller, but still even in these two states, it has been an agent of some influence, particularly in the impact that the Northern business men have had upon the great majority of these northern newcomers are Republicans.

The result of local and the national elections, it was stated, showed a concentration of the Northerners carried their political convictions with them. As a result they injected an entirely new element in the political alignments of these Southern states. Up until the 1928 campaign their influence was chiefly felt within the Republican Party of this state. The Northerners were pushing out old leaders and methods and demanding "new deals" in the Southern Republican organization.

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Committee is investigating in its inquiry into Southern patronage operations. Mr. Hoover is said to view the work of the committee in a favorable light and as a desirable instrumentality in pushing the work of reorganizing the Republican party in the Southern States.

The President-elect is giving the problem the most serious consideration. He has conferred with outstanding Southern leaders, Republicans, but men who are influential and known for other than political activities. Among these are Stuart W. Cramer, North Carolina textile manufacturer; Henry W. Anderson, Virginia nationally known lawyer. Mr. Hoover was said to be desirous of leaving nothing undone to consolidate the Republican gains made last year. He was said to have under serious consideration the naming of an outstanding Southerner as a member of his Cabinet.

Hoover to Investigate Flood Control Needs

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (P)—President-elect Hoover has decided to make a personal inspection of the Okeechobee district of Florida to get first hand information as to the needs for flood control in that section, where there were 2000 fatalities during the 1926 storm.

Announcement of the decision was made by Glenn B. Skipper, Republican National Committeeman for Florida, after a conference with Mr. Hoover. He said the President-elect would leave here on Feb. 14 or 15 and that the trip would require two days.

Details as to where stops will be made remain to be worked out. A complete circuit of the district will be made, Mr. Skipper said, and the President-elect will have advantage, not only of surface indications, but also of information furnished by members of the party who are thoroughly familiar with the whole situation.

Major-General Jadin, chief of army engineers, has recommended to Congress an appropriation of \$10,740,000 to build levees, reservoir, and to aid navigation in the district. Lake Okeechobee, about 40 miles northwest of Miami Beach, is one of the largest all-American lakes in the United States.

Meantime, the President-elect will spend much of this week conferring on legislative and other questions with Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who announced on his arrival here, that he would urge the calling of the special session of the Senate on April 15.

The Utah senator expressed the opinion that if Congress met on the earlier date it could conclude its labors by July 1, although he predicted that the Democrats would play politics with the tariff revision measure which is to be considered along with farm aid legislation.

"I am in favor of giving the farmers everything they want except price fixing," the senator said, with respect to farm relief.

"If a \$300,000,000 revolving fund is insufficient, then we will give them \$500,000,000, or whatever is necessary. I do not want any cause for complaint after Congress has acted."

STARTS FOR MEDITERRANEAN

NEW YORK—The Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Scotland sailed Feb. 4 from Pier 62 North River with 450 passengers on her sixth annual Mediterranean cruise, to last 72 days. This 25,150-ton flagship of the Canadian Pacific Atlantic fleet is commanded by Capt. James Turnbull, who recently was appointed aide-de-camp to King George V, and whose knighthood will be conferred soon.

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DRYS MANEUVER TO GET VOTE ON APPROPRIATION

Object to Tactics Shunting the Measure to Conference Without House Action

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Sponsors of the proposal to appropriate an additional \$24,000,000 for prohibition enforcement countered the Administration's successful preliminary maneuvers to defeat the proposition in the House with demands that the Chamber be permitted to take a direct vote on the issue.

By parliamentary tactics Republican leaders of the House were able to have the matter referred to conference without the chamber actually voting on it. This was also the case on the other Senate amendment calling for publicity on tax refunds. When the deficiency appropriation bill, amended by the Senate with the tax publicity and prohibition appropriation provisions, was returned to the House, administration leaders so managed its appearance on the floor that the vote was not on the merits of the two propositions, but on whether to send them to conference or not.

The yalso maneuvered the debate so that at no time was any attention given to the tax publicity question. It was shunted to conference without having been taken up for consideration by the House at all.

Proponents of the two amendments demand that the House be allowed to vote directly on them. This view was emphatically expressed by Senate members of the conference committee. It was authoritatively learned.

At the first meeting of the committee Senate conferees urged upon the House leaders that their chamber be allowed a direct vote on the issues. House leaders are remaining steadfast in their objection to the tax publicity amendment, but indicated a willingness to make some concessions on the prohibition appropriation.

Sweeps to Open Trade School

Chimney Cleaners of Germany, in Conclave, Decide on Training Institute

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG—More than 100 representative master sweeps of northern Germany were attending a meeting of their guild at Neumünster, Holstein. The chief subject of discussion is the plan to establish a much-needed technical school for professional chimney sweeps, which it is hoped will be opened in summer. The chimney sweeps of Germany still wear their quaint traditional costume, which lends an odd touch to the modern streets of the busy German cities.

The does dark and the children point as the slim men, with soot-streaked faces, battered top hats, skin-tight black trousers and short jackets, carrying little ladders and a bristling assortment of brushes, make their daily rounds from house to house. Many people on New Year's Eve still continue the old custom of keeping a sharp lookout for the possibility of touching a sweep in all his grimy regalia.

NEWSPAPERS PRINT NEW BEAM WIRELESS

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The newspapers here are printing facsimile messages in the handwriting of the New York correspondents sent by Marconi beam wireless. It has been possible for some time to transmit facsimiles on the new system, but messages which took two and half hours sent by long wave only take three and half minutes by beam.

All the messages were remarkably clear. Reception is effected in a dark room wherein a tiny spotlight impinges on a cylinder wherein is a piece of sensitized photographic paper. As soon as the image is complete, the paper is removed and developed. It is then in time to entirely supersede Morse and transmit every message in the handwriting of the sender.

HARMON FOUNDATION HONOR CARTOONISTS

NEW YORK (P)—The Harmon Foundation announces the award of \$250 each to two newspaper cartoonists and \$50 each to three others for drawings "on subjects which aim to ward better community life." The cartoon "Enmeshed," by W. J. Enright, published in the New York

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BALTIMORE

Moscow Regards Exile of Trotsky as Shrewd Move

Stalin Thus Avoids Making a Martyr of Former Soviet Leader

BERLIN (P)—Dispatches received here Feb. 4 from Moscow state that Leon Trotsky was still in Russia.

MOSCOW (P)—The reported exile of Leon Trotsky, which has yet to be announced even semi-officially, is generally regarded as an astute move by Joseph Stalin to avoid possible serious reactions.

The revolutionary law imposes the extreme penalty for counter-revolutionary offenses less grave than those charged to Trotsky. This is the more true since there recently were unearthed active new opposition groups which had contact with the former war commissar at his refuge in Turkestan.

It is evident that Stalin prefers to make Trotsky an exile in a foreign country under somewhat the status of the late Grand Duke Nicholas or Alexander Kerensky rather than make him a martyr.

NEW YORK (P)—The rise of a Russian Bonaparte is foreseen by Leon Trotsky, in an article in the Militant, published here by the Trotskyist wing of the American Communists.

The article was written by Trotsky in Alma-Ata, Turkestan, and reached New York by an "underground" route. It is in the form of a letter to "comrades" in Moscow.

"Whether the man on horseback will be Stalin himself, . . . is an unimportant question," the letter says.

Better Back Yards Plan Helps Farms

City People Comb Nebraska Field for Stones to Build Fishponds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OMAHA, Neb.—The movement for buying back lands is spreading. Goldfish dealers have found the demand for pretty swimmers greatly stimulated the past few years, as a result. And now farmers are finding it difficult to keep up with market for goldfish. The latter, of course, are used to build rockeries with costly little pools for the goldfish.

The hatcheries, it is observed, are able to increase the goldfish production to keep pace with the demand. But old Mother Nature speeds up not at all on the stone supply. Indeed, stones are at a premium in this and doubtless in many another section where prairies rather than rocky hills are the landscape. Farmers report their fields literally combed. City and town folk come from many miles around for the stones.

And it's all due to the radio, authorities explain. Leaders of the garden club, as well as commercial interests, have radioed information about better back yards.

KABUL FOLK CALL HABIBULLAH KING

PESHAWAR, India (P)—New arrivals from Kabul declare that Habibullah is acknowledged as King of Afghanistan by everyone in the capital.

Habibullah claims the allegiance of 5000 men, and is preparing for battle with Ali Ahmed Khan, former Governor of Kabul, who controls the Jalalabad region. The conflict is expected to occur at Butak, between Kabul and the Jagdalak Pass.

LONDON AIR PILOTS FORM ASSOCIATION

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—It was decided at a large meeting of air pilots here to form an

MEXICO MAKES GAINS AGAINST INSURGENTS

MEXICO CITY (P)—Progress is reported in the Government's campaign, both peaceful and warlike, against insurgents in the states of Jalisco and Michoacan. In the latter State Lázaro Molina and 80 followers have surrendered and received safe conducts to their homes.

At Los Altos, Jalisco, federal cavalry routed insurgents after a four hour battle. Strong federal reinforcements are arriving in Guadalajara, including air squadrons which will bomb insurgent strongholds in the mountains.

RAILWAYS TO SHARE FREIGHT IN MANCHURIA

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—South Manchuria and Usurui railways have signed an agreement for 50-50 division of freights in North Manchuria.

The Chinese Eastern concurs in the arrangement, thus ending a problem which has hindered negotiation for the past four years.

WALDORF RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park

Tomato Soup, with Rolls or Crackers 15c
Ham Croquettes, with Mashed Potatoes, Creamed Carrots and Peas, Rolls and Butter 35c
Breaded Pork Chop, Tomato Sauce, Mashed Potato, Vegetable, Rolls and Butter 35c
Roast Leg of Lamb, Mashed Potatoes, Green Peas, Rolls and Butter 50c
Angel Cake with Waldorf Ice Cream 15c
All Supper Specials Served with Delmonico Potatoes
134 Restaurants in 41 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

LABOR OUTLOOK MUST BE WIDER, PARLEY IS TOLD

Education in Shop on the Job at Conference on New Relationships

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Society composed of two groups—the "haves" and the "have nots"—is fading away in a commingling of social classes with a unity of interests, and labor and capital both were urged to heed the modern trend toward co-operation.

In an address by Morris Llewellyn Cooke, past president of the Taylor Society Incorporated, before the conference on the New Relationships Between Capital and Labor, held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Labor College at the Labor Institute here, Feb. 2-3.

"Modern industry is a shifting scene," said Mr. Cooke, "and the 'one best way' of today may become only second or third rate tomorrow or the day after."

"If organized labor is to progress and ultimately assume a functional place in society and industry," Mr. Cooke continued, "it will only be through a broadened outlook and the abandonment of a too direct attack on its problems. In this world the direct attack on wages and hours succeeded—after a fashion. But in a world in which the interdependence of one industry on another is recognized, of causes of success and failure operating internationally, and of influences on industry, labor must seek to have its influence felt over widening ranges. In such a world even demands for higher wages and shorter hours may become well-nigh futile. As a matter of fact, nothing that is human can be foreign to labor's interest."

"Labor, of course, must maintain an insistent pressure on its demands. But it is defeated if it stops there. Perhaps Labor's most obvious present-day obligation is toward education—education in the large, of course, but in particular, adult education. In this world the shop and education on the job—education which translates knowledge of details into a broad perspective."

SCOTS BOY SCOUTS GOING TO AUSTRALIA

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—The Glasgow and district Boy Scouts' Association has been offered an opportunity of recruiting party scouts between 15 and 19 for settlement in Australia under a special nomination scheme for Victoria. The cost of the passage of those up to 17 is £5 10s., plus £2 landing money.

For those from 17 to 19 years the cost will be £13, inclusive of landing money. Nominees travel in parties of not more than 10 under the care of a senior Scout. Only Scouts who are active members of the troop who have a good character and physique may avail themselves of this special arrangement.

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Offering Dresses in Flat Crepe, Satins, Georgette, Tweed and Printed Crepes at \$13.75 or two for \$25.00

Dresses for the Larger Woman Cut on youthful lines. Also the half sizes for the shorter woman.

Other Dresses \$16.50 to \$95. Suits \$15 to \$95. Since 1918 to 55.

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OIL-GAS REPORT PUTS PROBLEM ON NEW REGIME

Gas Association Offers Plan to Stabilize the Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A report that puts the problem of petroleum and natural gas conservation directly before the incoming Hoover Administration is made by the special committee of the American Bar Association, co-operating with the Federal Oil Conservation Board.

A plan is offered to limit overproduction, to prevent the flooding of the market, and to stabilize the industry.

The report is in the hands of Mr. Hoover and other members, and former members, of the Oil Conservation Board, and is submitted to the section of mineral law of the American Bar Association.

Voluntary action of itself is insufficient to curb the wastes of overproduction, the report states. "Legislation of some kind is necessary."

Two tentative bills are submitted as a basis for required legislation, in a conclusion which says: "We are convinced that the American petroleum industry will never find its proper place in its economic structure until it solves the problems that arise from competitive drilling and operation of oil and gas pools."

Whether that is to be accomplished by voluntary action in the industry, or by the compulsion of law, is yet to be determined.

"After an extended inquiry into the two possibilities, we have reached the conclusion that, by force of circumstances entirely beyond the control of the industry, comprehensive voluntary action is improbable if not impossible. Upon the basis of this conviction your committee proposes one compulsory measure. Beyond this your committee cannot go."

Under the heading of the "basic remedy," the report says, "The most practical and efficient method of meeting the uneconomic competitive drilling of an oil or gas pool is voluntary action on the part of the operators interested therein, to merge all their holdings in such a manner that the pool can be developed and operated as a single property."

The alternative to "such a voluntary action," the report says, is the automatic application of rules for conservation similar in plan to the first.

British Coal Owners to Stop Waste by Linking Coal Marketing Schemes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Coal owners have been meeting in London to promote the co-ordination and linking up of coal-marketing schemes to form a British national organization capable of making international arrangements to stop wasteful competition, stabilize and control the export market, and place prices on an economic basis.

A statement issued in London says the owners' policy will be greatly assisted by the proposal to revise and extend the basis of operations of the South Wales Marketing Association. These changes will bring South Wales into line with the Midlands and Scottish schemes and enable a consistent national policy to be adopted. Northumberland and Durham can be induced to set up a similar organization.

South Wales is now preparing for the introduction of the "quota" method of the Midlands for the regulation of output according to demand, with consequent control of production. Members are to be penalized for production in excess of the allocation or compensated for output short of the quota. The scheme provides for co-operation or a working arrangement with similar organizations.

DANES OFFER MARKET FOR CANADIAN APPLES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VERNON, B. C.—D. Blerring, representing large Danish importers, has been visiting the Okanagan Valley with the purpose of obtaining trial shipments of British Columbia apples through the Panama Canal in refrigerated ships.

He stated that if the shipments are a success a considerable demand for British Columbia apples can be developed in Denmark.

CUBA PUBLIC WORKS

An additional issue of \$10,000,000 Republic of Cuba Public Works 5 1/2 per cent serial certificates are offered at par by the Chase Securities Corporation Blair & Co. Inc., the Equitable Trust Company of New York and the Continental National Company of Chicago.

Sale for Immediate Clearance

on
Afternoon and
Evening Gowns of Velvet

1 reduced to \$29.50
7 reduced to \$35.00
4 reduced to \$49.50
5 reduced to \$65.00

Transparent velvets—Printed velvets—Velvets in plain colors. The new shades. The new designs. Soft beautiful pile. Trimmed with smart, expensive ornaments. Marked down from as high as \$125.

No exchanges—No refunds

THE CORA CHANDLER SHOP

Chandler's Closet Store
EST. 1909
FIFTY TEMPLE PLACE - BOSTON

New Evening Telephone Rates

Out-of-town telephone calls by number, at evening rates, may now be made an hour and a half earlier than before.

Formerly, full day rates applied until 8:30 P. M. Now, evening rates apply as early as 7:00 P. M.

These new evening rates, which continue until 8:30 P. M., are substantially lower than the corresponding day rates. Generally speaking, they range from twenty to twenty-five per cent. less.

Evening rates apply only to station-to-station calls, best made by number. Particular person calls take full day rates, whatever the hour.

Evening rates are subject to a 35 cent minimum.

Unless the day rate is more than 35 cents, there is no lower evening rate. Put another way, evening rates apply on distances of more than forty miles.

Between 7:00 P. M. and 8:30 P. M., we have been handling at full day rates about 3000 toll calls a day which will benefit directly, as will all new business between these hours.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

WALK-OUT DELAYS NEW YORK WORK

500 Electrical Workers Disregard Injunction Holding Up Five-Day-Week Order

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—About 500 electrical workers have walked out on nearly 50 different construction jobs here in defiance of the temporary injunction order obtained by the Building Trades Employers' Association last week restraining the Electrical Workers' Union and the Electrical Contractors from putting into effect their five-day week agreement. Property valued at \$200,000,000 is said to be jeopardized.

According to C. G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the association, the strike began on Feb. 1, although the restraining order was signed on Jan. 31 by Justice Aaron J. Levy of the New York State Supreme Court, and made returnable in the Supreme Court on Feb. 5.

It was declared by James E. Smith, counsel for the Electrical Workers' Union that no copy of Judge Levy's restraining order had been served on its members. This statement brought a reply from Walter G. Merritt, counsel for the Employers' Association, that "everyone having knowledge of the injunction is bound by it, whether or not they are served, and if, with that knowledge, they violate it, they are guilty of contempt."

By making an agreement for a five-day week at \$13.20 a day in place of the 5 1/2 day week of \$12 a day, the Building Trades Employers' Association charge that the electrical workers have violated contracts that bind them to the latter schedule until Jan. 1, 1930.

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Dresses for the Larger Woman Cut on youthful lines. Also the half sizes for the shorter woman.

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City..... B. N. Y.

Eight Trains To the West Daily

Protected by automatic train control and automatic signals

The Twentieth Century Limited
Leaves Boston 12:30 p. m.

North Shore Limited . . . Leaves 9:30 a. m.

Southwestern Limited . . . Leaves 2:10 p. m.

The Wolverine Leaves 3:15 p. m.

Cleveland Limited Leaves 3:40 p. m.

Western Express Leaves 6:10 p. m.

Buffalo Express Leaves 7:35 p. m.

New York State Express . . . Leaves 11:00 p. m.

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD

NEW CHINA'S AID IN WORLD PEACE HELD ASSURED

Nationalist Aims Explained
by Noted Oriental
Scholars

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Confidence that the new Nationalist Government in China would co-operate with the United States Government in upholding international "peace and concord" was expressed by speakers at a luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association just held at the Astor Hotel. The speakers were William Hung, exchange professor at Harvard-Yenching Institute; Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association at Shanghai, and Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University.

The new government is engaged in an earnest effort to organize "the new China" along lines best suited to the peaceful, social and industrial development of its people, the speakers said. They declared that the solution of vast problems must be undertaken by the new administration and that its leaders are open to any sincere criticism or recommendation that may be helpful to the newly established regime.

Professor Hung envisaged the united efforts of people of the United States and those of China in the interests of world peace as resulting in a vast body of peace sentiment on both sides of the Pacific, comprising more than one-third of the world's population, and sufficiently effective to convert the rest of the world to its views.

"The people of the United States and those of China, working together to promote the best interests of humanity, to discourage imperialism and other conditions that threaten peace," he declared, "and to encourage friendship, peace and co-operation, would alone constitute a body of sentiment sufficiently strong to convert the rest of the world."

Mr. Holcombe reviewed China's struggle for self-expression and declared that the problems now facing the Government must be solved by the Chinese people themselves. Dr. Yui described the work of the new administration in developing a sound program of reconstruction. The leaders, he said, are working for a unified China in which a democratic form of government will prevail, and the Government is doing everything it can to improve conditions of laborers and agricultural workers, who constitute more than 80 per cent of the entire population of China.

Du Pont Methods Save Sales Cost

Trade Commission Inquires
Into Dealings—Chairman
Criticizes Investigation

WASHINGTON—Relations between the du Pont interests of Delaware, the United States Steel Corporation and the General Motors Corporation are held in a report by the Federal Trade Commission as having assured the du Pont company "an outlet for a considerable portion of its important products at little or no selling cost." At the same time William E. Humphrey, chairman, filed a dissenting opinion, asserting that no such inquiry would ever again be undertaken by the commission.

Mr. Humphrey declared that in investigating the relationship of the three interests concerned, the commission had departed from the sphere in which it was placed by Congress. He contended that all that the commission had disclosed was the method by which the du Ponts had invested their surplus earnings, and this, he declared, was no concern of the Federal Trade Commission.

Beyond the statement regarding an outlet for the du Pont products the report assailed by Mr. Humphrey presented only what were alleged to be facts. It did not impute a violation of the law to any of the three interests whose activities were investigated.

CAMPAIGN WILL OPEN AGAINST STOCK FRAUD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A nation-wide campaign against stock swindlers has just been announced by Jesse V. Craig, president of the National Association of Securities Commissioners. Its participants will include the

'THE HOUSE OF FINE HOUSEWARES'



\$7.00 postpaid
MITCHELL
BED TABLE

Very convenient for studying. Can be adjusted to hold a book or magazine at just the right angle. Fold flat and metal legs can be removed for use as lap table when desired. Felt covering on bottom prevents slipping. In laminated wood, walnut finish. Size 12"x18".

Hammacher
Schlemmer & Co.
57th St. 145-147 East
(New Lexington Ave.)
New York, N.Y.

United States Postoffice Department, nearly every important financial institution in the country, the Better Business Bureau and associations representing bankers, lawyers, financial houses and educators.

New and rigorous laws, as well as an educational campaign, are part of the projected move to "put out of the country the swindler and promoter of unsound, worthless or fraudulent securities," according to Mr. Craig, who is in New York to organize the campaign. Mr. Craig will go from here to Washington, where he will confer further with bankers and government officials.

Iceman Stands by Faithful Horses

When Chub Drops Shoe,
Blacksmith Comes to Town
to Fit Another

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bertram Gallup, an ice wagon driver for 25 years, says the horse will never be displaced in either "the milk business or the ice business."

"Why do I think so? Well, I'll tell you," Mr. Gallup says. "When I come out of this store after delivering, all I have to do is to say, 'Come Chub, come Billie,' and these two grays move off to the next customer's place. Do you think you could do that with an automobile truck? It takes a horse for the ice business and a horse that knows something. The same with the milk business."

Mr. Gallup was waiting at a downtown corner for Charles Bowen, the ice company's blacksmith, to shoe "Chub," who had lost a shoe. Rather than drive "Chub" to a blacksmith shop with one foot bare, he telephoned to "Charlie," three miles away, told him which foot, and the blacksmith came down town with a shoe which fitted.

DAY'S MOTOR AVERAGE RISES TO 234 MILES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Ten years ago 100 miles was about the average for a day's motoring; today it is 234 miles, the National Touring Board of the American Automobile Association finds.

The highest average is laid to better highways throughout the country; improvement of the motorcar in ease, operation, comfort, safety and stability; sign posting and marking of highways; improved motor facilities; and a tendency to liberalize speed laws.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:
Miss Evelyn Duff, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Payne, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Harriet L. Mitchell, New York City.
George H. Mitchell, New York City.
Mrs. Maudie Holmgren, Highland Park, Ill.
Bruce Holmgren, Highland Park, Ill.
Francis Holmgren, Highland Park, Ill.

AU QUATRIEME ANNOUNCES THAT

34 Antique Tapestries

Have Been Newly Lowered

Because of the size of our collections, Au Quatrieme has repriced . . . previous to the taking of inventory . . . an important group of antique tapestries. All are distinguished and important examples, notable for their fineness of weave, beauty of color and interest of design. They are also greatly varied in character, including 16th, 17th and 18th Century Gothic, Renaissance, Flemish, Italian and Aubusson tapestries and tapestry panels in an interesting diversity of sizes. It is scarcely necessary to add that the occasion is most exceptional.

LIST OF TAPESTRIES

Formerly Now	Formerly Now
17th Century French Ver- dure . . . \$1400 \$1000	16th Century Gothic Ren- aissance Verdu- . . . \$4500 \$3500
9 ft. 5 in. by 6 ft. 4 in.	12 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 4 in.
18th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$3850 \$3000	16th Century Italian Ren- aissance . . . \$5500 \$4500
10 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.	10 ft. 2 in. by 9 ft. 5 in.
18th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$1500 \$1200	16th Century Aubusson . . . \$7500 \$6000
9 ft. 4 in. by 7 ft. 3 in.	10 ft. 2 in. by 13 ft. 4 in.
17th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$925 \$750	18th Century Aubusson . . . \$1500 \$1200
8 ft. 10 in. by 7 ft. 4 in.	7 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. 2 1/2 in.
18th Century Verdu- re . . . \$2100 \$1500	16th Century Flemish . . . \$1500 \$1200
9 ft. 3 in. by 8 ft. 1 in.	9 ft. 5 in. by 8 ft.
17th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$1900 \$1200	16th Century Renais- sance . . . \$12,500 \$10,000
8 ft. 7 in. by 7 ft. 3 in.	10 ft. 3 in. by 12 ft. 1 in.
17th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$1500 \$1200	16th Century Renais- sance . . . \$5000 \$4000
9 ft. 4 in. by 7 ft. 1 in.	9 ft. by 13 ft.
16th Century Gothic Ren- aissance . . . \$2350 \$2000	17th Century French . . . \$5000 \$3500
8 ft. 10 in. by 5 ft. 3 in.	8 ft. 10 in. by 15 ft. 9 in.
Early 17th Century Flem- ish Verdu- . . . \$3400 \$2500	17th Century Flemish . . . \$2000 \$1500
9 ft. 2 in. by 7 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 4 in. by 14 ft. 6 in.
17th Century Flemish . . . \$2700 \$2000	17th Century Flemish . . . \$2500 \$1500
10 ft. 4 in. by 11 ft. 3 in.	9 ft. 1 in. by 7 ft. 5 in.
17th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$1000 \$750	18th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$3250 \$2500
9 ft. by 4 ft. 1 in.	9 ft. 7 in. by 7 ft. 7 in.
17th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$2000 \$1500	18th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$3500 \$3000
8 ft. 9 in. by 12 ft. 9 in.	9 ft. 7 in. by 7 ft. 7 in.
18th Century French . . . \$9000 \$6500	12 ft. 2 in. by 9 ft. 6 in.
10 ft. by 15 ft. 8 in.	Gothic . . . \$5500 \$4500
17th Century Flemish . . . \$2500 \$2000	8 ft. 1 in. by 13 ft. 7 in.
9 ft. 9 in. by 12 ft. 3 in.	Brussels . . . \$5000 \$4000
16th Century Flemish . . . \$2750 \$2000	9 ft. 4 in. by 8 ft.
9 ft. 2 in. by 9 ft. 8 in.	Louis XIII . . . \$1350 \$1000
18th Century Brussels . . . \$5000 \$4000	7 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 9 in.
10 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in.	Flemish . . . \$1450 \$1200
18th Century Brussels . . . \$12,250 \$10,000	7 ft. 11 in. by 7 ft. 2 in.
11 ft. 7 in. by 8 ft. 8 in.	

The Tapestry Room, fourth gallery, new building

John Wanamaker New York

BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

Winner of Nobel Literature Prize



MRS. SIGRID UNDET © Alvide Torp, Lillehammer
Room in the Old Farmhouse where, Surrounded by Her Children, the Noted
Author Lives. In the Gudbrandsdalen, the Valley Which is the Scene of
Most of Her Stories.

Norway Celebrates Woman's Winning of Nobel Prize

President of Authors' League
Compares Work to Great
Cathedral

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO—Next to Rudyard Kipling, the youngest of the winners of the Nobel Literature Prize, Sigrid Undset, is in the middle of an imposing production. Her two most recent and chief works, which secured her the Nobel Prize, consist of seven volumes published over a period of nine years. "Kristin Lavransdatter" and "Olav Audunsson i Hestviken" are among the finest Norwegian literary works of the period, and are widely read in Norway. The author has created the atmosphere and emotions of medieval Norway.

Mrs. Undset, with her extensive study of the ancient Norse language and of the culture and social life of the Middle Ages, has become an authority on this period second to none. The Storting—the parliament of Norway—voted her a literary pension several years ago, in recognition of her great contribution to the Nation.

One of the best things that has been said about the art of Sigrid Undset during these days of festivals, given in her honor, comes from Ronald Fanger, president of the Norwegian Authors' League, who compares her works to a building: "Since the year in which Sigrid Undset published her first book, we have followed her work with the same interest with which we follow a great building under construction. We have seen a solid foundation being laid, we

have seen brick work and walls rising up, no temple for joy and frivolity, but a solid Roman cathedral."

In the inland town of Lillehammer, Sigrid Undset lives surrounded by her children. The old farmhouse is situated in the valley where her stories are laid, the Gudbrandsdalen where Kristin Lavransdatter lived and loved.

CANADIANS UPHOLD FISHING BOAT BAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canadian customs officials are determined to enforce strictly treaty regulations un-

der which American fishing boats are allowed to enter Canadian territory only to take shelter from storms. This was indicated after the Seattle Chamber of Commerce had protested to the Canadian Government against the seizure of three American craft on the coast of Vancouver Island. Canadian officials said the seizure had been made in accordance with the treaty and declared that all boats which entered Canadian waters except in case of actual need would be dealt with in the same way, under the Canadian-United States treaty covering these operations.

Old College Ways Becoming Extinct

Bowdoin President Deplores
Indifference Shown to
Time-Honored Customs

Soon there will be nothing left for college boys who feel the urge to play baseball but to turn "pro." If the forecast made in Boston last night by Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, comes true.

Dr. Sills said that several time-honored institutions of college life in an earlier day were on the way to becoming as extinct as the celebrated dodo bird and he placed college baseball at the head of the list. He inferred that radio, the automobile and the movies had a part in the changed conditions.

The college president also said football "night-before" rallies, Ivy Day exercises and similar college-boy fiestas were quite disappearing, citing the fact that committees at Bowdoin, working to make these affairs successful had had to go about and drum up attendance, only to find that those who had agreed to be there had unavoidably been drawn elsewhere when the time came.

The occasion of the statement was the sixty-first annual dinner of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Boston, meeting at the University Club.

WILLIAMSTOWN INSTITUTE TO BE HELD AUG. 1-29

Forthcoming Session to Be
Financed Privately Pending
Permanent Subsidy

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—The ninth annual session of the Institute of Politics will be held here Aug. 1-29, Dr. Walter W. McLaren, executive secretary has announced.

Outstanding figures at the institute this year will include: Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of Berlin, president of the German Reichsbank and Chief German delegate to the conference which will frame proposals for the final settlement of the reparations question; Andre Siegfried of Paris, author of "America Comes of Age" and attached to the French Foreign Office as economic expert; Dr. William E. Rappard, professor at the University of Geneva; Count Giovanni Elio of Rome, and Theodor E. G. Gregory, professor of banking in the University of London.

The subsidy for the last five-year period expired with last year's session, and the forthcoming session and others, pending an ultimate endowment, Dr. McLaren announced, will be carried on by Williams College, which provides the buildings, and with annual grants of money from John D. Rockefeller Jr., Bernard M. Baruch of New York, Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, the General Education Board, and the Carnegie Corporation.

WRIGHT DESIGNS SUBMITTED
WASHINGTON (AP)—Thirty designs have been submitted in the competition for the memorial to be erected at Kitty Hawk, N. C., commemorating the first successful airplane flight by Wilbur and Orville Wright on Dec. 17, 1903.

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We like to believe that this loyalty is due to a recognition of fine and honorable business principles that have made STERN BROTHERS known for integrity among stores as the MONITOR is known among newspapers.

STERN BROTHERS is modernized to these modern times—presenting smart new fashions in apparel and home furnishings. We will publish our announcements in the MONITOR on Mondays, hoping that the readers of this paper will be interested.

Surely the store with two Christian Science reading rooms and two Christian Science churches in the immediate vicinity, is most accessible to Christian Science Monitor readers!

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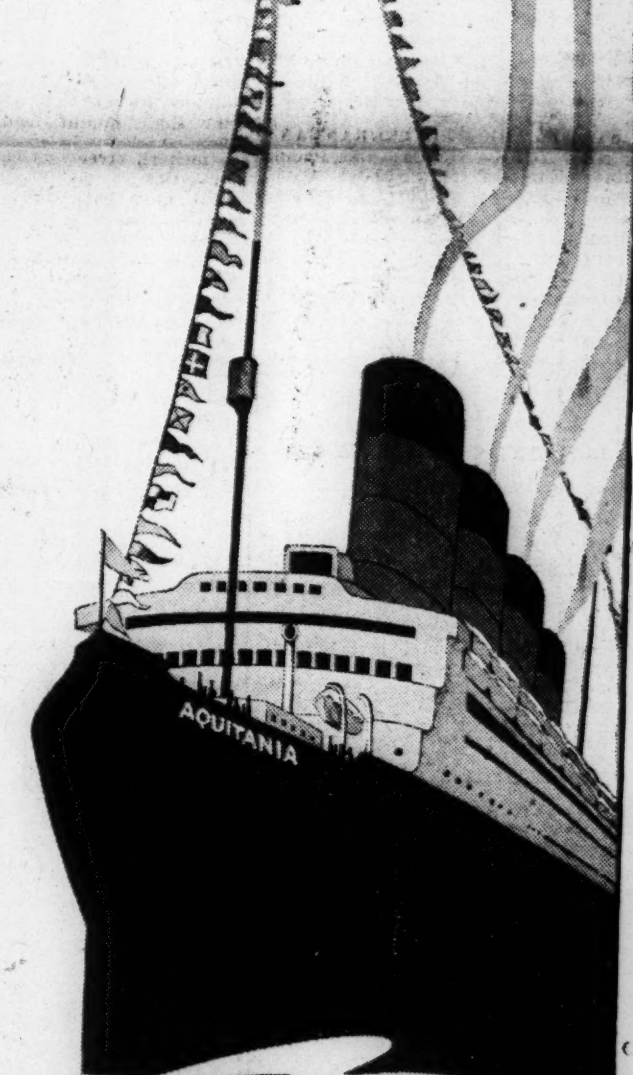
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—Over a Quarter of a
Million Passengers—

273,174 discriminating
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Again for the SIXTH consecutive year Cunard and Associated Lines carried a larger number of passengers than any other line or group of lines.

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Your Local Agent or
25 BROADWAY NEW YORK

EUROPE'S TOURIST GATEWAY
THE ANCHOR LINE TO SCOTLAND

UPPER SILESIA'S SCHOOL DISPUTE FINALLY SETTLED

Polish-German Controversy
Ended Without Further
Appeal to League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—The disputed question of German minority schools in Upper Silesia has been settled by a mixed commission which, by the advice of Felix Calonder, president of the International Commission on Upper Silesia, has examined the matter.

By order of the Polish Governor of Upper Silesia, six German minority schools had been closed, because in his opinion they did not answer to the requirements made for permission to establish German schools. It was proved that the native language of the majority of children frequenting these schools was Polish and not German, and that they had been established for the sake of certain material benefits, whereas the number of genuine German children was too small to warrant the opening of a school.

Mr. Calonder made a strong appeal to the parties interested to come to an understanding, and eventually the Polish Government and the Volksbund (the Association of Germans in Upper Silesia) came to an agreement. This matter has been successfully concluded that was already once before the forum of the League of Nations, and that would have again appeared at the coming session.

The provincial authority of Upper Silesia, wishing to show the greatest possible liberality in treating questions of minority schools, consented to open two schools in Murck and Czuchow, but did not allow the reopening of three schools in Krzyżanowice, Wilcza Dolina and Brzozowice.

In Polish Upper Silesia 14 schools for the minority were closed during the present school year on account of a lack of sufficient number of children belonging to the minority. The "Volksbund" raised a dispute regarding six of these schools, and of these it has been granted two by agreement and one at the initiative of the authorities themselves. In return for the agreement to withdraw the complaint it had submitted to the League of Nations.

NEW YORK-ARGENTINE FLIGHT AUTHORIZED

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Ministry of War has authorized the proposed flight from New York to Buenos Aires by Lieut. Claudio Mejia, Mejia and Diego Arzeno are at the Bellanca airplane plant, at Wilmington, Del., preparing the monoplane Roma for the flight. It

probably will be renamed Seven League Boot.
Mejia is a hero in the eyes of Argentines because of a remarkable feat of flying he recently accomplished in Buenos Aires. While flying over the city, the propeller of his plane broke. Rather than take to his parachute and let the abandoned machine crash in a crowded thoroughfare, Mejia stayed with his machine and skillfully brought it down on an abandoned street. He was uninjured and his machine was only slightly damaged.

New Outbreak of Rebellion Curbed in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

police in matters affecting both army and civilians.
Another decree that the Spanish press must place one-sixteenth of its space at the disposal of the Government for semi-official announcements and propaganda; still another provided for the employment of patriotic unions and societies for surveillance and gathering of information of interest to the Government.

Censorship Limits Picture
Rigorous censorship of news dispatches allowed only an incomplete picture of what actually happened at Valencia. No clear account of what was described as "open rebellion" of the garrison there, or of the measures taken to suppress it could be obtained.

A fairly logical account was current in Paris, however, that the garrison had attempted to free Sanchez Guerra. Other troops opposed the effort and what was described as "sanguinary fighting" took place.

News of the conflict and of the calling of a general strike to take place Monday led to the conference of the Premier and King Alfonso. It was said, and the sending of General Sanjurjo to the city. Sanjurjo made part of the trip from Alcala to Denia by airplane. At Denia he boarded a hydroplane, and arrived at Valencia in short order.
Some accounts said his coming and the subsequent arrest of Castro Girona led to considerable disturbance. Other arrests followed with many figures of note, among them Republicans, Conservatives, and Syndicalists, being detained.

Open Door Sought for Bulging Italy

In Emigration, Not Colonization by Conquest, Says Editor, Lies Salvation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Italy's crucial problem is to find a place for its surplus population, and that problem cannot be solved by colonial conquest, in the view presented by Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, Italian editor, at a meeting of the Connecticut Valley branch of the Foreign Policy Association.
"Central Africa," he said, "is unfit for white colonization. The emigration to the colony of Massawa on the Red Sea, after 30 years of Italian domination, has been only 5,000 persons of Italian origin, or fewer than 190 annually. More fitted to Italy's agricultural laborers are the Mediterranean lands, but these are incapable of dense population than at present unless the economic conditions are revolutionized on a large scale by heavy capital investments, and Italy does not possess the means for such development.
"The experience of 50 years preceding the World War points the way to a solution. It is folly to talk of peace and international solidarity and at the same time ruthlessly exclude Italian emigrants. Of course emigrants cannot demand the freedom to pour pell-mell into any country and throw the labor market into confusion. The receiving country has the right to control immigration from physical, intellectual and moral viewpoints, but control does not mean to stop immigration entirely, while wide spaces in the country remain unoccupied."

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GRECO-TURKISH ISSUES CLEARED BY COMMISSION

Turks in Western Thrace
Found Living in Freedom
—Trade Unhindered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—At a time when it was expected that the preliminary Greco-Turkish negotiations for the conclusion of a pact of friendship and arbitration would soon be realized, the relations between the two countries suddenly assumed a threatening aspect, owing to the violent attacks made by the Turkish press on the Greeks as a protest against the alleged persecutions being waged in western Thrace to destroy the Turkish element there.

For years a mixed commission, composed of Greeks and Turks, and neutral members, assigned by the League of Nations, has been working in Constantinople to settle the questions created by the exchange of populations under the Lausanne Treaty.

Suddenly Ankara insisted that Greece was plotting for the destruction of the 100,000 Turks living in western Thrace. Unless justice was done to these unhappy men, the Turks said, they could not contemplate any favorable settlement of the Greek problem brought before the commission for solution. The press even demanded the expulsion of all the Greeks from Constantinople as a measure of retaliation. The commission took up the question and arranged for a commission to go to western Thrace and investigate the merits of the protests, which declared that the Greek refugees purposely established in all Turkish communities made every effort to strangle the Muhammadans and destroy their economic life.

After a thorough examination lasting 20 days, the commission, with the exception of the Turkish delegate, reported that the Turks in western Thrace lived in freedom and peace, and were neither molested nor obstructed in their business activities. It was established that the Greek authorities had given them considerable facilities for the development of their social, economic and educational life.

Out of the 54 Turkish villages, only 7 have been inhabited by refugees, including the villages that have very little cultivable land. Estimates proved that only 14,000 refugees live in the immediate neighborhood of the Muhammadan communities. The Turks in general live in much better circumstances in Greece than the Greeks do in Turkey. Since 1924 the social, educational and economic situation of the Turks has been progressively improving.

Mayors Indorse School to Train Civic Officials

(Continued from Page 1)

lishing schools for police, went into effect in 1928, with unusually successful results. The conference is moving on to the second step, that of setting up schools for the training of freemen.
The full program includes these additional groups, for which similar schools are to be provided, with instruction by experts: Charities, financial, civil service, water bureau superintendents, purchasing agents, city and village clerks, park officials, assessors and health.

In adopting the program, the conference which was composed of mayors of all cities and first-class villages in the State, expressed its plan on this ground:
"The training schools are intended to provide fundamentals, both of idea and practice, in the conduct and operation of the various municipal departments. It is recognized that many heads and employees of these departments, under the present system, or lack of system, frequently

perform their duties without a proper understanding of the various functions, and have no opportunity to learn, except by actual trial, the best methods to be followed.

"This generally represents the difference between inefficiency and efficiency. Although there is a recognized demand for efficiency, the actual application of the most desirable methods may be absent for lack of means of informing the departmental workers and chiefs of the advances made in the field of municipal work. Through the schools, not only would current practice be reviewed, but the newer methods would be explained and demonstrated in detail.

"Furthermore, the schools will offer to the municipal employee an opportunity to interest himself in municipal affairs in a more scientific manner, and will even encourage him to seek further improvement, and his own promotion. In brief, what is proposed, is the establishment of municipal departments in a 'professional' basis."

Adoption of the program was accomplished without opposition, although city governments are still largely devoted to political management.

It is believed the entire program may be placed into effect in less than 10 years, but the longer range was adopted in order to make certain that each step is properly developed.

Chicago Canal Fraud Charged by Grand Jury

(Continued from Page 1)

the number of employees increased from approximately 2000 to 4781. No inquiry was made relative to the fitness for the job of a new employee.

"It was sufficient that some politician or other persons, consequently or otherwise, desired a job for a friend or helper. The party bosses dictated what should be done. The trustees supinely acquiesced. The present arrangement is that the Democrats have 60 and a fraction. The Republican party shall have 40 per cent of the patronage."

"Of course this arrangement from any point of view is definitely reprehensible. The capital investment of the district is \$15,221,200. That vast sum is now under the care and management of the professional politician. Its payrolls have been used to perpetuate bi-partisan machines. This practice is viciously ridiculous and here and now receives the certain condemnation of this grand jury."

Burdens Upon Public
"To relieve the public of the intolerable burdens and dangers of such a situation this grand jury recommends that the Civil Service law shall be amended in such fashion as to take within it every employee of the district except only where high professional skill is necessary and requisite."

The grand jury reported that "There now is apparently a deficit of \$9,602,355 in the bond fund of the district; that is to say, there has been a diversion of bond revenue to meet operation and maintenance cost and like obligations."

It also recommended that steps be taken to merge the Sanitary District with the government of Chicago. It reported that "none of the trustees save one, nor the chief clerk of the district, was possessed of any accurate or even substantial knowledge of any contract let by the district in the years from 1926 to 1928 inclusive." It also criticized the manner of letting contracts, saying that it contained practices "provocative of fraud."

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GREATER PARIS PLANS STUDIED BY LONDONER

Area of 2000 Square Miles
Proposed for Territory
of Greater London

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—Montagu Harris, the secretary of the Greater London joint town planning committee, has been in consultation with some of the officials responsible for the work of a similar organization which has been set up this year in order to plan Greater Paris. The area which will come under the Greater London committee comprises about 2000 square miles.

Dr. Raymond Unwin, who will begin to prepare a regional plan for his retirement from his present position of chief architect of the Ministry of Health, will be assisted by an advisory committee, representative of the London County Council, the City Corporation and of all the local authorities within a 25-mile radius of Charing Cross. He will also have the advantage of the work already done by the joint town planning committee operating within the region, and of the example of the planning work already achieved by the Manchester and district joint advisory town planning committee.

The Paris organization will be responsible for the departments of the Seine, Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne. The functions of the committee are somewhat wider than those of the London committee. The Paris committee consists of 39 members, including all the prefects within the region, the presidents of the Municipal Council of Paris, and the Council General of the Seine, a number of mayors, and officials of various government departments. It is attached to the Ministry of the Interior and consists of 39 members.

Some five subcommittees have already been set up to study such problems as the future planning of the fortification zone, the second line of defense, the future of the French and foreign legislation; departmental finance and movement of population; public services; and construction and dwellings. Reporters have been appointed to each of the subcommittees for a period of five years.

MOBILE PLANS FLIGHT TO SOUTH AMERICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOBILE, Ala.—A high wing monoplane for advertising Mobile, with a special good will flight to be made to South America, was the plan of the board of city commissioners in recently voting \$1000 toward the

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construction of an airplane for that purpose on condition that \$9000 be raised through other channels.
The donation bore with it the request that the Junior Chamber of Commerce supervise administration of the fund. The South American trip will be taken in the early spring if the plane is then available because of more favorable weather conditions at that time, it was stated.

Radio Questions Near Settlement

Universal Wireless Not to Sell
Stock to Public—Radio
Board Changing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Three major developments in the swiftly changing radio situation help to clarify matters before Congress.
Dr. John Nathansohn, representative of the Universal Wireless Communications Company, Buffalo, testified his company will not sell stock to the public, on the basis of the 48 short waves recently granted for its circuit to link 110 cities.

Second, on highest authority, it is learned that the two West Virginia senators have urged Mr. Coolidge to name Ira Robinson, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, to the Court of Customs Appeals, and that this move is agreeable to Judge Robinson. If carried through, this would leave the commission of five with three vacancies after Feb. 28.
Third, the House Merchant Marine Committee completed hearings on the Watson-White bill to continue the Radio Commission, and the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee began investigation of the commissioners, starting with Harold A. Lafont. The Congressional dilemma of what to do with the Radio Commission is undoubtedly simplified by resignation of one commissioner pending resignation of a second, and the possibility that now Judge Robinson, the chairman, may leave.

NEW HONDURAN PRESIDENT
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP)—Vicente Mejia Collindres took office as President of Honduras Feb. 2. Following a service in the Cathedral directed by Monsignor Fletta, papal Nuncio, the official procession was proceeding toward the presidential palace when a shot was fired in the direction of the President, but missed him.

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WHITING CITES HELPFUL TREND IN TRADE WORLD

Commerce Secretary Says
Nation Aims to Make All
Prosperous

The activity of commercial organizations is "the local manifestation of a tendency which in reality is broadly national and which forms one of the most admirable features in American business life today," William F. Whiting, Secretary of Commerce, said in an address to members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Monday.

"The co-operative spirit and the willingness of business men to work harmoniously for their common interests are for the welfare of their community, without controversy or secretiveness, have unquestionably done much to stimulate material and social progress throughout the United States," he said.

"A chamber of commerce performs an inestimable service by enlarging its scope to a visualization and concentration upon the upbuilding of the whole tributary territory and accomplishes one of its most valuable services through the broadening of the average man's vision. The purpose of every governing organization should be to make men more prosperous in every department of life—religious, intellectual, physical and material."

Points Service of Nation
Mr. Whiting traced the history of the Department of Commerce and outlined its many forms of assistance to business. All the activities of the department are directed to the common end—that of promoting the common welfare through service to the American people, he said.

"Co-operation of the department with manufacturers, distributors and others, has done much toward convincing the American business man that we must check the waste in our industrial life. We have come to the point where we must utilize more of our resources and energies. The popular phrase for this national effort to save natural resources is 'the elimination of waste,' and it covers a wide field of economic value."

"New England is greatly concerned with export trade and consequently has a deep interest in the trade expansion efforts of the Department of Commerce. Although the department attempts to ascertain the state of origin of our exports, the innate nature of export transactions is such that interior states and New England states are often credited with less than they actually ship abroad, while certain other seaboard states sometimes get credit for more than actually originates in them."

Problem of Mergers
"Railway consolidations, co-ordination of motor truck and rail facilities and co-ordination of our port and ocean transportation facilities with those of land transportation are important problems to which we cannot give too great an amount of thought. Proper solution of these problems may make more available the large interior consumption centers through avenues of transportation via which our present differentials may be lessened."

"The development of the great economic and engineering project of the St. Lawrence Canal will assist this region materially. It will afford an additional and cheaper route, both for transporting the raw products which enter into our manufactures and for carrying of the output of our industries to ready markets. Establishment of this new route will stimulate our present industries, provide 'white coal' and tend to further the establishment of additional industry in this region."

France to Offer Rumanian Loan

\$22,500,000 to Be Sold in
Paris, While 7 Other Countries
Take \$75,000,000

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
PARIS — Subscriptions will open here on Feb. 11 to the French portion of the Rumanian stabilization loan. The period of amortization is 30 years.

The French are to subscribe \$22,500,000 of this loan issued at 92 and bearing 7 per cent interest. The total amount of the full loan has yet to be worked out, the remainder up to \$75,000,000 being taken up in the United States, England, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and Rumania. Not all of the amount subscribed by France will be devoted to the stabilization of the lei, but a part will be used to cover the purchases here of railway stock ordered during the Rumanian régime.

Mr. Popovici, the Rumanian Finance Minister, has been here a fortnight and has signed an accord with the French Government, thus bringing to an end the negotiations on the subject of the stabilization loan, which have been going on for 18 months. Immediately after this act he left for Bucharest in order to have Parliament pass, this week, if possible, a measure approving the loan agreements, so that subscriptions may be opened on the date assigned without interruption. As now understood, France will bear the largest single share of the loan, and this and the fact that discussions were successfully terminated



In this capital point to a close future collaboration in the financial field of France and Rumania.

Mr. Popovici, in a press interview, given before leaving, said he had a "confession" to make, namely, that the model held before Rumanian eyes in preparing its budgetary, financial and economic policy was Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, and it was his methods which Rumania was following, with the hope of achieving similar results.

Chile Goes Out to Win Tourists

Government Opens Advertising
Campaign—Prepares
to Assist Visitors

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Believing that Mr. Hoover's recent visit will turn the eyes of North American tourists southward, Chile has begun a big-scale advertising campaign to bring them here.

Five million cards, circulars, and booklets, of 50 designs and printed in five languages, are being prepared for distribution. These tell the beauties of Chile's lakes and mountains, which President Roosevelt once said he had never seen excelled anywhere.

A special tourists' bureau has been established in the Ministry of Public Works, which will look after railroad excursion rates, guard against exorbitant hotel prices, and help tourist parties to get through customs and immigration offices with the least trouble.

"Chile is one of the cheapest places in which to live in the New World," Luis Schmidt, Minister of Public Works, said, in outlining the work of the tourists' bureau. "In the south-central region we have everything in natural beauties—snow-capped mountains, lakes, hot springs, forests and rivers. The Government is doing everything possible to make pleasant the stay of foreign visitors here."

TRAVEL TO ANTIPODES REPORTED INCREASING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C. — Travel by Canadian ship lines to Honolulu and the Antipodes appears to be increasing in popularity, as indicated by the advance in the number of bookings made lately on ships leaving this port.

Many American and Canadian tourists are registered at hotels waiting the sailing of ships which will carry them to the warmer climates for the winter.

LIQUOR PROFITS INCREASE
EDMONTON, Alta. (By the Canadian Press) — The Alberta liquor control board made a profit during the 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1927, of \$2,038,822.53. These figures are contained in the annual report. In 1926 the profit was \$1,803,522.55.

Veteran of Countless African Exploits



Trader Horn Enjoying the Garden of His Collaborator, Mrs. Ethelreda Lewis of Johannesburg.

Trader Horn, Like Ulysses of Old, Trudges Shyly Home as a Stranger

Gold Coast Adventurer, After Being Fêted by Thronging Admirers in America and England, Enters
His Old Haunts Unannounced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal

TRADER HORN, the gray-bearded adventurer whose exploits as a young man on the Gold Coast of Africa have become famous through the books by Mrs. Ethelreda Lewis, a short time ago returned to Johannesburg from his travels in America and Great Britain. Like Ulysses of old, he came back to his home unannounced. Despite the hero worship that was extended to him wherever he went, he crept, like a shy, self-conscious child, back to the haunts and the companions he had known in poverty and in squalor before wealth and honor came to him. Nobody knew of his coming; nobody went to meet him. He sought out the lowly boarding house that had been his abode when, in between periods of wandering about the face of the continent, he had eked out a precarious livelihood. In those days he had hawked from house to house those cleverly but rudely fashioned griddles and toasting forks which he made when he wanted a few shillings to provide himself with food.

But showing now no signs of the gay life he had recently led as the hero of thousands of people in America, the old wanderer walked haltingly down an unsuspected alley leading from an obscure street in a not altogether savory suburb of the great gold city of South Africa. Chuckling to himself with delight, and with the pleasurable anticipation of surprising his old friends of prospecting days, he entered the boarding house through the back entrance into the yard. He walked down the back passage and stopped at the door of the room which had

been his but a few months previously. He knocked, but his animated face fell with disappointment to discover a strange face looking at him from within.

A child passing down the passage caught sight of the man and his long white beard. Immediately, there was a cry of delight.

"Mr. Smith is back. Hurrah, Mr. Smith is here!" his real name being Alfred Aloysius Smith.

At the cry a dozen doors in the passage opened, and a dozen people, old and young, were wringing the gray-beard's hands and welcoming him back to the fold. And he was unaffectedly glad to see all his old friends, and, within a few minutes, he had a child on each knee, telling the entranced little ones, in his own inimitable phrases, of his visit to the mighty and the great in other countries which, to them, were only names.

An hour later, with a beaming smile and a full heart, he wended his way slowly but purposefully to the home in Parktown, Johannesburg.

burg's premier-residential suburb, of Mrs. Ethelreda Lewis, his guide, philosopher and friend, the author, too, of all his new-found fortunes. There, some hours later, beneath the shady tree in Mrs. Lewis's garden where the "Old Visitor" had narrated so many of the romantic and thrilling stories of life on the Gold Coast of Africa which are embodied in the books now so popular in America and elsewhere, I found him sitting alone and reveling in the glory of a typical South African sunshine.

"Glad to be back?" I asked. "Glad to be back?" Of course I am," replied the old man enthusiastically. "There's no place like South Africa."

Then we had a long chat together. The bitter gloom and cold of the English winter had, he said, chased him back to sunny South Africa to renew its warmth. He had traveled third-class in the mailboat so as to escape the flattery and the laudation which would have been his lot otherwise.

I learned that Trader Horn is seriously considering going as passenger in a motorcar on a speed dash from Cape to Cairo. "It is easily done," he said. "Certainly, it is not so difficult as other people try to make out. I should like to revisit once more the countries up north that I knew so well in days gone by. I could describe things which people in America told me they wanted to know. My travels are not over. I have been traveling since—well, since I can remember. The wanderlust is highly developed in some people; so it is in me. I suppose I shall go on wandering until I happen off to Mars and join the wanderers and the angels there."

Talking of his experiences in America, Trader Horn said that he could see that America was the coming country of the world.

"It is a wonderful place," he declared with enthusiasm. "They have the brains and they have the men and the money. They have also the energy which gets things done. They treated me fine. It was all rather bewildering but it was nice. It was like a pat for an old dog. You take an old one, and you suddenly spring upon him fame—well, you know what happens."

Finally, old Trader Horn paid a grateful tribute to his friend, Mrs. Lewis.

"But for her," he said, "I would still have been a nonentity. She stands for all I have got."

And so, I left him, sitting peacefully in the garden enjoying at last that freedom from care and trouble which he had never had at any time during a strenuous life of nearly 80 years.

Hot-Dog Stands Off the Counter to Displace Ramshackle Affairs

Forestry Congress Hears That Standardized Ready-to-Put-Up Patterns Soon to Go on Market

—Woodlands Show Gains

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HARTFORD, Conn.

Artistic ready-cut "hot-dog" stands may soon replace the present ramshackle abominations and help keep the highways from becoming "one filling station after another fenced in by billboards," predicted Dr. J. Horace McFarland, of Hartsburg, Pa., former president of the American Civic Association, in a speech at the banquet of the New England Forestry Congress, at the Hotel Bond.

Filling stations for both men and automobiles are necessities, said Dr. McFarland, but they need not be ugly. Declaring that it is more profitable to have beautiful refreshment stands than ugly ones, he predicted that the latter will soon be abolished forever.

Dr. McFarland also said that billboard companies are beginning to show respect for an irritated public sentiment, which if not heeded will tend toward the complete abolition of outdoor advertising.

Speaking on "One Way Not to Advertise New England," F. S. Chase, president of the Chase Companies, Waterbury, Conn., citing the \$500,000,000 annual tourist trade as one of New England's greatest industries, asked if it is proper to entertain this trade by lining country roadsides with billboards, unsightly refreshment stands and automobile dumps. Mr. Chase made a special plea to members of the congress to urge reasonable restricting of rural outdoor advertising.

Where Good Manners Count
Pointing out that the New Englander, although "the warmest-hearted man in the world," is yet "shy of strangers," who think him "cold and distant," John C. Cosseboom of Woonsocket, R. I., urged a good old-fashioned house cleaning for New England.

"We ought to brush up our manners and make strangers feel more welcome and comfortable. Courtesy is the best-paying investment we can make."

Storage reservoirs, supplemented by well-placed and well-handled forests, were recommended as a means to diminish the flood threat in New England, in an address by Col.

T. S. Woolsey Jr., New Haven, Conn., forester and flood expert.

"If flood dangers are to be avoided," said Colonel Woolsey, "areas chiefly valuable for soil and water conservation must not be denuded of forests."

He favored public ownership when restriction of cutting by other means is impossible in key areas.

Forests to Rule New England

Restoration of productive forests will be a main factor in the rehabilitation of rural New England in the opinion of Henry S. Graves, Dean of the Yale School of Forestry, who predicted that the revival of forest activities and restoration of local wood manufacturing plants will react to make possible many agricultural undertakings that have been abandoned.

New England now has 1,158,538 acres of publicly owned land, most of which is open for recreational use, and approximately 4,000,000 acres, including water surface areas, are available to the public for recreation, said Harris J. Reynolds of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association.

"If the aesthetic or spiritual service of a forest were readily susceptible of financial capitalization there would be no worry about its perpetuation," said L. F. Kneipp, assistant forester, United States Forestry Service of Washington, D. C. Private interest would then dictate its preservation, he added.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO MINE GRANITE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will soon be producing red granite in sufficient quantities to supply all its demands, which in the past have been filled by importations from Aberdeen, Scotland.

Discovery of a large deposit of red granite was announced at the mines department of the provincial government. This deposit, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, was discovered by two men who happened to see a red outcropping in the rocks there.

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Art News and Comment

The Pennsylvania Academy

Philadelphia. WHAT is known as "modern" art dominates the painting section of the one hundred and twenty-fourth annual exhibition in the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, while sculpture, a less experimental medium, follows its usual course. This year, in fact, one feels that the sculpture in importance and craftsmanship claims precedence. It is perhaps, the largest exhibition of the work of the American sculptors to be shown at the Academy. It includes several works, such as the figure compositions by Sanford, Fraser and Malvin Albright, representative of the ambitious sculptural conceptions of the American artist.

These are not sweetly pretty little garden figures, although, as usual, such may be found in the exhibition. They are rather dignified compositions of more or less heroic proportions. Sanford's study, bearing in its hand a little winged figure, was fashioned for the new State Capitol at Sacramento, Calif., and harks back to classic traditions. Albright's standing male figure, on the other hand, is a vigorous, downright presentation, personal, less architectural in its implications. The two works, in fact, might be considered as standing the poles of sculptural approach.

The New Memorial
Laessle's dancing god, decoratively imagined, is rich in ornamentation and in whimsy, and again provides relief from the long succession of garden figures that sit or dance, or play the pipes.
An original preliminary study for the Meade Memorial, together with several portrait heads, constitute Grafy's contribution to the annual. The symbolic study is of particular interest, as it foreshadows the gradual leading of the American public from the portrait statue as a memorial to the design of an imaginative composition that will give the quality of the person or the event memorialized.

It is in the study it offers of many modern paint tendencies rather than in any individual work shown that the painting section of the one hundred and twenty-fourth annual may claim distinction. One feels that it is neither representative of the old nor of the new; that it includes much that is mediocre, and that it has not sufficiently presented the significant work being produced under the modern influence.

Changed Viewpoints
Any collection of contemporary works, however, gives evidence of the changed viewpoint. The artist no longer views the world from the usual eye-line of earth level, but from the new eye-lines which give upward and downward perspectives, which look down from on high, and up from a city street chasm, or which in addition to the general change in the direction of the eye-line look across as well as up or down, using

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as an important line the new compositional trend the diagonal. Many of the canvases in the present annual employ old material, but compose it under new influences. Thus one finds such works as Jerry Farnsworth's "Summer Cottage," with its general viewpoint across and up; or Romano's "Benedict and Benedictine" with its X emphasis. Converging diagonals culminating in an oblique geometric form constitute the geometric analysis of Joseph Pollet's ambitious composition of stage, orchestra, audience and opera house in "Stravinsky," while T. Kajiwara's "The Fairway" gives the up and across maplike panorama viewed from above. Other compositions under singular urge are Beatrice Levy's "In Corsica," Gregory Orloff's "Chicago," and Anthony Angarola's "Kansas City Hills."

The Old Guard
In spite of the modernist invasion, the old guard still holds to their convictions, and one finds a certain relief in the poetic subtleties of Garber landscape; in the breezy tang of Redfield's marine, while among the many able landscapists who still cling to mood interpretation of nature may be found Emil Carlson, John F. Carlson, Rungius, Lathrop, Ernest Lawson, Roy Brown, Charles H. Davis, Gardner Symons and Aldro T. Hibbard.

Hugh H. Brockbridge is still the experimenter, striving toward new color conquests, away from realism toward abstraction in his "Tree of Life," while Henry McCarter, having swung round the circle once more toward the realistic in his color conceptions of bridges along the Wisconsin.

It is neither in theories nor old, however, that one finds the significant works of the present exhibition, but in those canvases which, irrespective of viewpoint, still preserve the age-old and age-new tradition of fine craftsmanship.

Craftsmanship
One might single out as typical of these few works two portrait canvases, neither formal, and each produced as a work of art. One is Robert Spencer's "Portrait of a Lady," the other Gari Melcher's "A Young Alsatian Woman." The one handled from the viewpoint of fine craftsmanship, rather than from that of color; the other from the standpoint of color and modeling. These two works are indicative of the able craftsmanship of artists of conviction, and their work is done with the same upon experimentation nor novelty.

Ivan Le Lorraine Albright, in

The Impressionists Promoted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris. GREAT stir has been caused here by the announcement that 111 pictures were being transferred from the Luxembourg Museum to the Louvre. This is tardy recognition of the greatness of the Impressionists, and, at the same time, it causes the Luxembourg to revert to its original purpose of being a place where canvases by contemporary painters were hung.

Four new rooms are being given over to the Louvre to the paintings of the Impressionists. The plan is to carry on the French schools, and the neo-classic and romantic, which have been until now the latest represented at the Louvre. There will now come, for example, the group of painters who produced their best work prior to 1880, such as Fantin-Latour, Paul Guizot, Gustave Moreau, Puvion de Chavannes and Zola. Then there will be the Impressionists, and, finally, the group of the painter Caillebotte gave his splendid collection to the Luxembourg, and when critics and public went to view the pictures they evidenced more scorn than praise.

The Luxembourg authorities at the time accepted only those paintings of the Caillebotte collection which pleased them and rejected the rest. The artists spoke of it as the "Incompréhension," or those not understood. Degas, Cézanne, Edouard Manet, Claude Monet, Pissarro, Renoir, Sisley were among them, and now some 40 of their paintings will make an exodus to the Louvre and be given state recognition of their merit—a merit which the general public, to say nothing of dealers and collectors, have long since recognized was their due. The statutes of the Luxembourg as written in 1815 prescribed that the pictures of no artist could remain on the walls longer than five years after he had passed on. This was later extended to ten years, but the ruling came eventually to be entirely disregarded. One result of this state of affairs has been that the real purpose of the museum, namely, to be a laboratory where contemporary artists would submit to the test of time, has been considerably weakened. Another effect has been to produce congestion and a consequent lack of space for men of the present generation.

The Luxembourg is now to have important additions to make up for the 111 pictures moving to the Louvre. Two Bernards, two Forains, canvases by Aman-Jean, Lebasque, Pierre Laurens, Ernest Laurent, René Pissot, Lucien Simon, and others are being hung at the Luxembourg. To these are to be added some 40 by such men as Bonard, Derain, Dunoyer de Segonzac, Marquet and Jacqueline Marval. Then there will

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"Woman," contributes a new note, clever and interesting in its paint-pictorial, almost black and white, technique, but scarcely agreeable. Picasso's "The Opalescent Dress" hangs beside George Luks' "Man With Cockatoo," the former purely a paint study with little structural consideration; the latter bold and downright both in structure and in paint handling, vigorous rather than subtle and enervated.

There are echoes of French influence in Friseke, Glackens and Borie. The new interest in the Negro race makes itself felt in several figure and portrait studies, the most vital of which is, perhaps, that of a little colored boy by Laura Wheeler Waring.

Storm plays an important rôle this year in the design of marines and landscapes, giving opportunity for movement and contrast in such canvases as Hayley Lever's "Storm," James Floyd Clymer's "Storm Shadows," Henry G. Keller's little western landscape "Rain Over Vega," and Alice Worthington Ball's "Sudden Shower on Dufferin Terrace."

Landscapes and marine studies of interest come from the brush of Fred Wagner, Walter Ufer, S. Walter Norris, Albert Sterner, Francis Speight, Ross Broughton, Ross Moffet, Walter E. Baum, Gifford Beale, Jonas Lie, Eric Hudson and Leon Kroll; figure groupings by Hopkinson, Seyffert, Frazier, Alice Kent Stoddard and Gertrude Flske; studies with epic and dramatic quality by Eugene Higgins and Truman Fasset, while the place of honor in the main gallery has been given to a group of three works by Arthur B. Davies.

Prize awards in the exhibition have been given as follows:

Temple gold medal for best painting to Robert Henri for "The Woman"; Jennie Sennan medal for landscape to Charles Birchfield for "Lilacs"; Carol Beck medal for portrait to Richard Lahey for "Madame Du Tertre" (all three prizes awarded by the painters jury); the Lippincott prize for figure composition to Leopold Seyffert for "My Family"; Mary Smith prize to Edith McMurtrie for "Harpooning Horse Mackerel" (awarded on exhibition); the Widener gold medal for the best piece of sculpture to Bruce Moore for "The Black Panther"; the James E. McClees prize for most imaginative work to a group of three works by Halle Davis for "Baby and Snail" (awarded by the sculptors jury).

DOROTHY GRAFFY.



From a Painting by George G. Admett in the Pennsylvania Academy.

The London Group

By FRANK RUTTER

OF UNUSUAL interest is the twenty-sixth exhibition of the London Group. There is a long list of non-members exhibiting, refreshing and lively work by many of the new members, and plentiful evidence besides that the high standard of excellence older members established long since is being admirably maintained by the group as a whole.

A painting that quickly attracts the eye on entering is the curiously posed head of Mr. Hugh Walpole by Mr. Richard Sickert. The famous novelist is shown full-face against what might be the Serpentine or any other of the London park ponds, and on either side of the masterfully drawn, cunningly modeled head is an infinitesimal group of bare-legged boys engaged in those favorite juvenile holiday pastimes of paddling and "kicker-fishing."

The setting chosen to throw the artist's personality into prominence is typical of Mr. Sickert's originality—and of his art. For even when dealing with a subject as static in its nature as a portrait-head must be, this great artist can seldom mask his lively interest in what is vaguely termed "life in general."

There will usually be some delicate, or amusing, touch—such as this frieze of paddling boys—to link the theme with everyday life and evoke the world outside the studio, as it were. In this room, also, is one of Mr. Duncan Grant's most successful compositions, "View from a Window," which makes a corner window with its strip of patterned wall, paper and curtain and the adjacent chair-back the vivacious frame for a fresh and juicy garden landscape, and contiguous are many characteristic examples of what can be called the "Bloomington" school, the work of talented but often imitative and rather unoriginal admirers of Mr. Grant. Keith Baynes' hot "Dahlia," Matthew Smith's flamboyant portrait of a parrot, "Laura," and a mellow "Still Life" by F. J. Porter all on the first wall, linger pleasantly in the mind, and interest was aroused a little further on by the warm, mellow brightness of Cedric Morris introduced into his "Welsh

neutral tints, and strengthened by the fluid and transparent nature of the medium. It is in the Winslow Homer tradition and a splendid one it is. The subject matter is varied now it is the sea, now the mountains. The artist is awake not only to a variety of charming situations, but he seems to be capable of varying the technique itself to suit their particular character.

Vera Stevens comes to show her wares from New York. There is a cheery sunny note in many of her oils that is strongly appealing. She paints old roadways that lead to frame houses with gabled roofs. The glint of the white alonside of the gleaming yellow green is attractive indeed. The shade trees are tall and generous, the latticed light reflects through them upon the grass.

Some flower pieces are effectively decorated with vibrant colors interwoven. The artist enjoys painting bouquets, each with a distinction of its own.

Seven Women Artists
At the gallery of Doll & Richards on Newbury Street, Boston, there is an interesting collection of paintings and sculpture from the hands of women artists. Truly capable painting and modeling is present, and certain things merit large praise. Again our interest is aroused in the fact that the artists are women, and we look more closely to see if there are distinguishing qualities.

An outstanding contribution is that by Bertha Menzies Peyton, "October in the Mountains," a poetic tribute to the beauty of birches as they sway delicately in the sunlight. There is freshness, a note of exaltation, a definite sweep of movement. To achieve the equivalence of vitality that is convincing is an accomplishment for an artist.
Two decorative pieces by Jessie Arnes Bokke have a note of wit intermingled with the majesty of pattern. There are some finely wrought parts that testify to a patient and well developed craftsmanship.
Other contributors are Marian Sloane with some quite classical landscapes, serene in mood, consistent in construction, Mary F. R. Clay with some smart portraits that vent into paths imaginative and sentimental.
Sculptures by Harriet Frisnath full of grace and compelling action complete an absorbing exhibit.

A new play by Misses Audrey and Waverly Carten, entitled "Change of Heart," is to be Sir Gerald du Maurier's next production at the St. James's Theatre, London. Nora Swinburne, Cathleen Nesbitt and Nigel Bruce will be in the cast with Sir Gerald.

Art in Boston

Grace Horne's Gallery

Thomas Hall is one of the exhibitors at Grace Horne's Gallery, corner Stuart and Dartmouth Streets, Boston. Water color is the medium and it provides certain qualities that enhance the imagination of the artist. He leans toward the more decorative note on the one hand, with a limit upon detail and an emphasis upon central lines in the composition. On the other hand, he turns to the character of moods, that can be evoked from subtle gradations of color.

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French Modernists in New York

By RALPH FLINT

NEW YORK. MORE and more does the brevity and lightness of the modernists come to be acclimated. With the gradual emergence of the post-impressionists from the softly enveloping glow of the opalescent Monet and the prismatic Renoir, to name but two of this particular group, there came to the fore a new valuation of pattern, of fundamental design, with all its structural necessities and appendages. Cézanne brought a sharper intonation into brushwork, a starker ordering of detail that gave his canvases a new electric appeal to the eye. Matisse, coming later, took his cue from the Master of Aix, and succeeded in evolving something novel under the pictorial heavens with his still further reduction of line visible in "Steeplechase" upon a ground of cool grass-green. Mr. Dufy makes the incident come into being with remarkable persuasion of completeness, leaving the design to work its way with the beholder as a piece of apurative, festive design, and as a sharp mental picture as well. His other piece is less realistic, being more an abstraction of line and wash in the name of good masonry and sound architecture, but it contains the same quick linking of idea and pattern that makes this painter such a stimulating member of the modernist group.

Raoul Dufy
The Reinhardt Galleries are presenting an interesting group of water colors and drawings by various French artists, ranging from Guy de Ségonzac, with a goodly lot of studies in color and black and white by Maurice Sterne. Two water colors by Raoul Dufy, depicting "Steeplechase" and "Building" in his crisp style and quality abbreviated coloration, are brightly and beguilingly caught up in the mode of the moment.

With a foreground ripple of cross-hatched strokes for railings and a middle distance allotment of two swift stabs of deepest viridian for hedges and some animated but brief brushings for a group of mounted contestants—all this deftly worked out in "Steeplechase" upon a ground of cool grass-green. Mr. Dufy makes the incident come into being with remarkable persuasion of completeness, leaving the design to work its way with the beholder as a piece of apurative, festive design, and as a sharp mental picture as well. His other piece is less realistic, being more an abstraction of line and wash in the name of good masonry and sound architecture, but it contains the same quick linking of idea and pattern that makes this painter such a stimulating member of the modernist group.

Louis Eugene Bondin

At the Durand-Ruel galleries a retrospective exhibition of canvases by Louis Eugene Bondin is in progress. One of the earlier practitioners of the plain air school, a link between the Barbizon painters and the Impressionists, Bondin remained curiously somber in tone and restrained in treatment throughout his career, which lasted until 1898. Looking at his sea-pieces and landscapes today, with the eye filled with the daring progressions of the schools that came after him in such swift and summary fashion, his work seems overcautiously developed. There is much charm, however, in the placement of detail and in the general atmosphere of his work, which pervades his landscapes. It is interesting to recall that Monet received his first painting instruction from Bondin.

William James

William James, of Boston, is at the Macbeth Galleries with a group of portraits and figure pieces that proclaim him an adherent of the tenets of pictorial faith belonging to the so-called Boston school headed by such men as Tarbell and Benson. Mr. James' canvases also proclaim direct descent from Abbott Thayer, which makes it plain that he is a well pedigreed painter. In his own right he enjoys a practiced hand, and a discerning eye. Mr. James has achieved several telling likenesses that do him credit as a clear thinker in planes and edges and tonal variations; yet it would seem a pity that

his investigations have not led him to more exuberant experimentation in the realm of color and technique.

American Miniature Painters

The American Society of Miniature Painters is in its annual session at the Grand Central Galleries, this year being its thirtieth exhibition. Some 40 members are represented, with uniformly pleasing work. Enlahee Dix's largest portrait of Mrs. Henry Strater has been given the society's prize and with good reason. To me, William J. Whittemore's head of a child, radiant with early bloom and delicate beauty, is the high-water mark ivory of the exhibition. Achieved apparently with an easy flow of brush and with a certain sense of the child's individuality, this graceful souvenir exemplifies how a miniature should steer for that tricky course that lies midway between photographic exactitude and impressionism. Mr. Whittemore, better than most, has a technical control that conceals technique; he is colorful without being flamboyant, tender without being sentimental, and he gives his work that certain preciousness that makes a miniature something to be cherished. Elsie Dodge Pattee also stands out above her fellow exhibitors with four fine examples of this delicate art. She has a sure understanding of tonal values and her color is clear and dignified. Rosina Boardman and Margaret Foote Hawley are also worthy of special note.

Boris Anrep

Elsewhere in the galleries are mosaics by Boris Anrep (Duveen), decorations by Angel Zarraga (Wildenstein's), paintings and etchings by Walter Tittle (Kleemann-Thorman Galleries), and paintings by Norman Jacobsen (Montross's). Mr. Anrep, a Russian resident in Paris and London, is here with a few small specimens of his art. His work is achieved with a spontaneity rare in such a seemingly constrained medium, and yet at the same time he preserves the fine dignity and simplicity belonging to the mosaics of the ancient masters of this rare medium.

Mr. Zarraga is a young French painter with a leaning toward the mystic. He presents certain copies of church painting and decorations that show him an artist of sincerity and devotion. His tributes to Linderberg and to Colli and Nungesser are interesting documents done with a full heart. An originally handled portrait of Ramon Navarro is included in the exhibition.

Mr. Tittle's exhibition includes a striking canvas of Joseph Conrad which, an informant in London, the National Portrait Gallery in London, and two new dry points of Jascha Heifetz, which show Mr. Tittle at his best. Mr. Jacobsen, a young American painter now residing in Anticoli, Italy, is holding his first one-man show in America. He proves to be a stimulating painter, gifted with a wide imagination. At present he runs to certain color combinations obviously akin to Maurice Sterne's palette, yet he is essentially an individual thinker. His portrait of Guy Du Bois is particularly strong.

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One Minute Biographies

Who: ROGER BACON.
Where: England.
When: Thirteenth century.

Why famous: An English philosopher, who is often believed to have had knowledge far in advance of his time. His investigations were chiefly along the lines of alchemy, chemistry and optics. His contemporaries, not appreciating Bacon's advanced theories, imprisoned him for his dangerous use of what to them was black art.

He studied both at the universities of Oxford and of Paris, and taught at Oxford. While it cannot be claimed for him that he made great discoveries, he distinctly prophesied a number of discoveries and inventions which have since been made. He seems to have known that ships would be transported across the water without either men or oars to propel them, that carriages would not forever be drawn by animals. It is especially interesting that he foresaw a machine "wherein a man sits revolving some engine by which artificial wings are made to beat the air like a flying bird."

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What city is providing garden plots for its residents?—*News Section*..... 20
2. To what unusual purpose was the hourglass once put?—*Antiques*..... 20
3. Why are legislators often referred to as "Solons"?—*One Minute Biographies*..... 20
4. What is the present purchasing value of the dollar as compared with 1913?—*Editorial*..... 20
5. How many gramophone records were sold in Berlin during Christmas week?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20

Grade Yourself.
What Is Your Percentage?

Odds and Ends

Chinese Silk
It is estimated that 9,000,000 pounds of silk fiber are produced in China annually.

London Humors: It is estimated that a district near London has a population of 1.5 a house. The 3, of course, is father.



DOG AS CADDY
At a golf resort in Suffolk there is a dog who will follow the flight of a ball, and at a word from his master will pursue the ball and lie down beside it without touching it.

Mr. Dolly
The dolly owns its name to a noted proprietor of a London linen shop.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The request for a tariff on cedar indicates the lumbermen are going in for horse chests, too.

Gibraltar of the East
Aden, a strongly fortified town on the southwestern coast of Arabia, at the entrance to the Red Sea, is fre-

quently called the "Gibraltar of the East." The small strip of territory on which it is situated was purchased from the Turks by Great Britain in 1839. It is one of the chief coaling stations on the Suez Canal route.

Boston Transcript: "Over 23,000 millionaires have been created in this country since 1914," says a writer. A lot of us will, with the Philadelphia Inquirer, thank goodness we have managed to keep out of such a common class.

Great Basin
The Great Basin is a remarkable section of the United States, covering a large part of Nevada, western Utah and southeastern California. It is a region of interior drainage, most of the small rivers of the region emptying into some interior lake, such as the Great Salt Lake of Utah.

Los Angeles Times: Passengers returning from Europe through the port of New York paid more than \$4,000,000 in customs duties last year. Not from choice, but through custom and duty.

Youngest States
Arizona and New Mexico are the youngest states, having been admitted into the Union in 1912.

Aussie (Sydney): The largest part of a fish is the tail.

Bird's-Eye View
It is estimated that a person at the height of 5000 feet can see approximately 90 miles on a clear day.

What They Say

Irving Fisher: "If a man contracts to pay you a certain number of dollars ten years hence for a loan of a certain number of dollars today it makes a tremendous difference . . . whether the dollars in which you are paid have meanwhile shrunk or expanded."

President Coolidge: "The margin between prosperity and depression is always very small. A decrease of less than 10 per cent in the income of the Nation would produce a deficit in our present budget."

Thomas J. Walsh: "I am wedded to the idea of parity as between the United States and Great Britain, but I should like to see that parity attained by scaling down, rather than by building up."

Rabbi Morris Lichtenstein: "Through love man becomes conscious of the great force of goodness and virtue that lies within him. He knows that he is possessed of inherent goodness and godliness."

Robert Quillen: "Pullman travel might be worse. There's no cover charge in the dining car."

Aristide Briand: "There is not a peace of Europe and peace of America. There is a peace of the world."

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Author Party

"LET'S play something different." "Let's play we were writing stories." Ellen's idea was an inspiration to the other four children; and in a few moments the five were seated at improvised desks, making believe they were writing books.

"And when we finish we'll read them to each other," said one of the boys. Eagerly the children started, first printing their names, then some names of animals, and, of course, very soon they came to the end of their game.

"Now why not play you are authors, through with your writing for the day?" said Mother. "One can be Washington Irving with his cane; and one can be Sir Walter Scott with his dogs; and one can be Shakespeare with his coat thrown over his shoulder, and—"

But the five children were already jumping up and down with joy so that their mother could scarcely be heard.

"Who are we? Who are we?" cried Mary and Ellen. "We can't be boy authors."

"You can be Julia Ward Howe, writing the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic,' while she rocks her baby's cradle, Mary; and you Ellen, can be Amy Lowell, sitting at her desk, looking out at her lilac tree as she writes," said Mother.

The rainy afternoon passed very quickly as the children continued their new game; and supper time came before they knew it.

After supper, they all gathered in the sitting room around the fire and played the card game of "Authors."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today as Jerry and I were returning from a long hike he said, "Where are all those nice big bones you told me you had so carefully laid away?"

"You just follow me and I'll show you," I said.

But fiddlesticks! The ground was frozen and no amount of scratching did any good and we had to leave them.

And I took him around to the big lilac bush and said, "There are two dandy ones buried right here!"

"Never mind," I said, "we'll get something yet"—and we went into the kitchen and wiggled our tails and licked our chops until we persuaded Lucy to give us some nice bits that were left over from breakfast.

In Lighter Vein

More Useful

Brown was called to the police court to receive a reward for rescuing a woman from the water. "I am pleased to pin this medal to your breast," said the magistrate, "and also to lodge \$25 to your credit in the bank as an acknowledgment of your great bravery."

Brown showed some little embarrassment, and then said: "If it's all the same to you, sir, I'd rather you pin the \$25 to my breast and lodge the medal in the bank."—*Wall Street Journal*.

The Search Diligent
Tiresome Shopper: "Thanks for showing me all these silks, but I'm not buying myself. I was just looking for a neighbor."

Weary Shopgirl: "Do you think she could be in that one bolt of mauve that I haven't shown you?"—*College Humor*.

A Quotation for Today
WHERE confidence is wanting, the most beautiful flower in the garden of love is missing.—*Goethe*

A Word a Day
Illuminate
To throw light on, both literally and figuratively, is the actual meaning of illuminate, from the Latin *lumen*, "light."

We may illuminate others or be illuminated by a reflection of the light of Truth. It is a beautiful thought that our lives are mirrors picturing the experiences through which we pass.

There seems no clearer way to express joy than by illumination; when cities or homes or institutions desire to do honor to some person or event, each spot is illuminated; throwing light on, brightens both physically and mentally. The early bookmakers of the Middle Ages sought to arouse both interest and a sense of beauty in their gaily decorated letters or words or pages. This adornment was called illumination.

In discussion the subject is illuminated when it is elucidated, when the reasons for or against have been clearly presented. Illuminate is not such a fanciful word as "illumine" or "enlighten" or "illumine"; it is a beautiful, practical, everyday word.

One should accent the second syllable of il-lu-mi-nate. Sound both i's as in till, u as in use, a as in late.

The Revelation . . . illuminates the path of life. That's how we discover it, and stray no more.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—*Ed*

Mistaken

A countryman saw a parrot on the roof of his cottage. He climbed up to capture it.

The parrot looked at him, and said sharply: "What do you want?"

The countryman touched his cap. "Beg pardon, sir. I thought you was a bird."—*Pearson's Weekly*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1929

"First the blade; then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Italy Looks to Its Navy

ITALY, in elaborating its naval program, is clearly pursuing its desire for command of the eastern Mediterranean. Long before the advent of Benito Mussolini such a policy was conceived as part of an ambitious colonial scheme. Italy suffered reverses, and its dream of important African colonies vanished. France is predominant, with its North African territories of Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria. Spain indeed possesses a foothold in Morocco and has some claim to rank itself among the Mediterranean powers. Great Britain naturally regards the Mediterranean as part of the passage to the great Eastern possessions of the Empire, and it is of vital importance to keep the way clear from Gibraltar to the Suez Canal.

But although Italy has only Tripolitania on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and was disappointed at the Peace Conference in failing to obtain a mandate for former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, yet unquestionably it stands in a unique position in the Mediterranean. A long peninsula in the center, it looks to the right and left, and describes the Mediterranean as "mare nostrum" (our sea). In some respects indeed this sea is peculiarly Italian. France and Britain have other interests on the wide oceans of the world, whereas Italy is largely confined to the great inland sea. Everything then conspires to make Italy, with its new national sense, anxious to assert its supremacy in these waters. Certainly it has a shipping trade, but its naval efforts in the present circumstances must virtually be confined to the Mediterranean. There, if it is to acquire prestige among the Balkan peoples and discuss, on equality with France, such problems as arise from the numerical strength of Italian settlers in Tunisia and the rectification of Libyan frontiers and maintenance of its prerogatives in Morocco, it must keep an adequate navy. Moreover, one cannot leave out of the reckoning the rivalry between Italy and its neighbor on the other shore of the Adriatic, namely, Yugoslavia. There is no real reason to believe that Italo-Yugoslavian relations are worse than they were. Indeed, they have improved. Nevertheless, any move which increases Italian forces necessarily brings back memory of recent diplomatic disputes and maneuvers.

Signor Grandi, the Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, has just visited Ankara and Athens. It is felt in some quarters that his mission was to enter into arrangements which might stir up Syrian troubles for France. But this is a gratuitous, unsupported statement. Signor Mussolini's policy was simultaneously to conclude treaties of friendship between Italy and Turkey, Italy and Greece, and Greece and Turkey. The third treaty was never executed, but since the exchange of populations no outstanding question exists between Greece and Turkey. Provided this triple rapprochement is not directed against Yugoslavia it would probably make for the pacification of the eastern Mediterranean.

When, however, the naval program is announced, it is difficult to resist the suspicion that Italian policies are being backed by a show of the big stick. France has always objected to being put on the same naval footing as Italy, because France must control many sea routes, while Italy's legitimate requirements are limited. Therefore, it is sincerely to be hoped that nothing in the nature of naval competition will be stimulated by the Italian proposals, and that the diplomatic significance of the naval expansion is comparatively unimportant. In the light of these and other cognate facts, it would seem desirable, however, not only that Italy should practice a more open diplomacy, but that new naval conversations should at an opportune moment be undertaken.

Church and State

DR. HERBERT HENSLEY HENSON, Bishop of Durham, Eng., has been giving expression to thoughts on disestablishment which appear to be widely shared in Anglo-Catholic circles. In a closely reasoned article in the monthly London Journal, the Nineteenth Century, Dr. Henson, who has long been identified with the more actively liberal elements in the Church of England, urges "disestablishment by consent." The rejection of the revised prayer book by the House of Commons, he says, "has created a situation in which the first duty of the Church of England is to vindicate its spiritual independence." Dr. Henson recognizes that disestablishment involves also disendowment, but he holds that this fact must be faced. He adds:

It ought not to be beyond the bounds of possibility that statements in friendly conferences with the leaders of the Church of England and of the Free Churches should frame a measure of disestablishment and disendowment which, while bringing to an end the immemorial relation of church and state in England (a relation which in the course of time has lost justification and has now plainly become unwholesome for both) and thus securing to the spiritual society its indispensable freedom, should not cripple the church's work by an inequitable harsh measure of confiscation, nor wound the deepest feelings of devout Anglicans by bringing under secular control, and even into secular use, those sacred buildings which have for centuries enshrined the witness and worship of the Church of England.

Such a proposal, supporters of the view outlined claim, if carried out with sympathy and understanding, would go far toward restoring

ing to the church its ability to arrange its affairs in its own way. It would also, they say, remove bonds which now prevent this organization from taking steps in the direction of reunion with the great nonconformist Protestant bodies. These bodies, Dr. Henson points out, already co-operate with the Church of England to a considerable extent. "It is very significant," he says, "that appeals to the Nation, as well religious as philanthropic, are now commonly signed, not only by the heads of the established hierarchy, but by the leaders of nonconformity, a proceeding which anticipates the normal procedure after disestablishment."

The drafting of such a scheme would, of course, be a task of great magnitude, comparable, indeed, to that of the revision of the prayer book on which the House of Bishops was engaged for twenty years. That it is one capable of achievement, however, provided it obtains the support of the great body of the members of the Church of England, is unquestionable. There is great need, however, to realize that, even though it is being increasingly recognized that freedom and self-government are no less essential to the well-being of a church than they are to that of a state, any drastic step in this direction by so strongly entrenched an organization as the Church of England can never hope for success unless it does obtain that support.

The Swiss Barometer

SWITZERLAND, placed as it is in the center of Europe, with frontiers touching three great countries and with its comparatively high purchasing power, affords a reliable barometer of the trade of Europe. It owes its prosperity largely to its export trade and its tourist traffic, and prospers in proportion as other countries are prosperous. During the war it lost the tourists, but used its savings for building up new industries and extending its banking business, so that after the war Switzerland was able to supply much-needed machinery and capital to the rest of Europe. Since then, with a slight setback during the inflation crisis in Germany and France, Switzerland has continued to prosper, and today it is eagerly sought as a customer by the great industrial countries. Owing to the relatively high wage of its workers, it possesses a purchasing power remarkable for a country of its size.

Last year Switzerland continued its prosperous march by a satisfactory increase of its export trade in the first ten months of the year, while its railways converted a deficit of nine millions into a surplus of the same amount with a 5.6 per cent higher traffic. The completion of electrification will still further improve the prosperity of the Swiss railways. Swiss imports similarly showed an increase, and this time the profits of the tourist trade and the banking industry more than squared the balance between imports and exports. The machine industry, which has to fight against high tariffs, contrived to export 30,000,000 francs' worth more of its products, as compared with the previous year, while Swiss textiles improved their position, the Germans being Switzerland's best customers in electrical machinery and textiles. The watch industry, which had passed through a crisis, is now better organized, and was therefore able to sell more to Great Britain and the United States.

The recovery of the jewelry industry is a slower process, but it is adapting itself to new conditions, while the artificial silk industry in Switzerland is making remarkable strides. The increased profits of the chocolate industry, which above all depends on the tourist traffic, is an interesting sign of a rise in the prosperity of the middle classes of Europe.

To crown it all, Switzerland has had its best summer season since the war, and the hotel keepers are reaping a good harvest this winter. The increasing trade of Switzerland suggests that the clouds of industrial depression are lifting in Europe and that 1929 will be a better year than its predecessor.

Newton D. Baker

FEW men have so steadily grown in public esteem following retirement from official service as Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Wilson. Mr. Baker was not widely known outside Ohio when called to the decision of the United States to enter the World War as a combatant. He served with distinction until the close of the Wilson Administration in 1921. Since then he has, by his keen insight and constructive efforts as a publicist, added to the prestige gained by efficient service in Washington.

Now, as seems entirely fitting, Mr. Baker is proposed as the next president of Johns Hopkins University, his Alma Mater, as a trustee of which he has served for some time. It has been hinted that the movement in his behalf may prove somewhat embarrassing because of the fact that he is a member of the committee of trustees chosen to recommend a successor to Dr. F. J. Goodnow, who tendered his resignation a year ago. But this should not be the case. With what are regarded as the highest qualifications, the former Secretary of War should not permit any feeling of undue modesty to deprive him of the opportunity for this continued service.

Action From the I. C. C.

FOLLOWING closely upon President Coolidge's reported displeasure at what he regarded as the dilatory methods employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the decision rendered the next day by that body granting permission to the New York Central Railroad to lease the Michigan Central, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four), and other subsidiary lines, is a significant gesture on the part of the commission. With one or two minor exceptions, it marks the first approval of a rail merger which has been given under the terms of the Transportation Act of 1920.

It can hardly be regarded as a forerunner of additional merger approvals, for the New York Central case was quite different from that of a general unification of eastern railways into a few strong groups. In the case of the Central, the parent company owned more than 95 per cent of the stock of these subsidiaries and operated

ated the entire system practically as a unit, although maintaining a corporate identity for each of the auxiliary lines, with separate accounting for each. The permission to take over these lines by lease is virtually a permission to merge, so far as the effect is concerned.

The situation will be similar to that of the Boston & Albany, which, although it retains its name for purposes of identification, is regarded as a component part of the New York Central, and the accounts and statistics of the latter, in general, include the Boston & Albany figures.

The absorption of numerous subsidiary corporations makes for economy and simplicity in accounting and operation, and while it has been customary in the past to retain the names of many railways thus absorbed by larger companies, and to operate them as units, such a practice is not required by law.

There is a string attached to the commission's permission to merge, in that it makes such merging contingent upon the New York Central's taking over six small independent roads in its territory. This policy is in direct line with the purport of the Transportation Act, and unless it be followed generally, mergers of large railroads will be of limited public value.

The Need for an Alsatian Policy

VARIOUS policies have been adopted by France toward the recovered Province of Alsace, but it has become perfectly clear that the region which protested against German rule now protests against French rule. The election of two autonomists to the French Chamber is highly significant. In April, 1928, Dr. Ricklin and M. Rossé were chosen by their compatriots at the polls. They were already inculcated on charges of working against the security of the state, and although they protested that their demand was not for separation of Alsace from France, but for home rule for Alsace, within the framework of France, they were condemned, after a dramatic trial, to short terms of imprisonment. Almost immediately they were pardoned, but their election was annulled. By-elections were necessary, and the two autonomists who were put up as candidates in their place—M. Stummel and M. Hauss—were triumphantly returned.

Thus the will of the electors in two constituencies of Alsace has been expressed unmistakably on two occasions. To attempt to ignore the growing desires of a section of the Alsatian population would be folly. There veritably exists a strong autonomist, if not separatist, movement. It was wrong to forget that Alsace had lived for half a century in the German Reich, and had customs and traditions of its own. It could not suddenly become French. Now the French system of centralization scarcely permits a particular province to live under its own laws. The Republic proclaims itself to be "one and indivisible." It considers it an anomaly that Alsace should enjoy different treatment. The attempt to assimilate the recovered province was not altogether wisely conducted.

Moreover, it must be remembered that one of the ideas that made most headway toward the end of the war was the idea of self-determination for the smaller nationalities. It was declared that any people that could pretend to a separate existence should obtain its independence. In this way Austria-Hungary was broken up. A number of countries emerged—though in some cases these countries were just as ramsack as the old Empire, and contained large minorities which objected to their attachment to a new government.

Yet, however badly the idea of racial independence was fulfilled, it is certain that throughout Europe the multiplication of frontiers, in accordance with nationalities, stimulated the demand for autonomy; and the Alsatis, in exchanging German for French rule, had a dim notion that sooner or later they would acquire some measure of autonomy. The Alsatis, too, think of themselves as a separate people—or at least agitators began to persuade them that their institutions have always been different from those of the French and should not be disturbed.

Harsh measures will not win the affection of the Alsatis. On the other hand, conciliatory measures may strengthen the consciousness of Alsatian differences. Hitherto the French have wavered, and it is high time that they should establish a definite Alsatian policy. Such aspirations as are justifiable should be satisfied. Such customs as are dear to the Alsatis should be tolerated. Such traditions as are truly Alsatian should be respected. Otherwise there is a danger that the autonomist movement will become more and more a separatist movement, and that in the end France will lose the good will of Alsace. The Alsatian problem cannot be solved by simply ignoring it. It calls for the most careful attention of the French authorities.

Editorial Notes

The Rumanian press has been almost unanimous in pointing out that the recent elections have put an end to one "fantastic ogre, namely, the menace of revolutionary Communism in Rumania." During the month which elapsed between the assumption of power by the Maniu Government and the elections, the Liberal press resounded with reports of alleged anarchism and Communistic terrorism. Yet at the elections, which were conducted with a very large degree of freedom, such as rarely exists in the Balkans and has never been enjoyed in Rumania, the Communists, though given every opportunity to show their strength, polled only a little over 1 per cent of all the votes cast and secured not a single place in Parliament.

The State of Pennsylvania finds itself in the strange predicament, after putting aside something for a rainy day, of having no use for it. More than 600 acres near New Cumberland, purchased for a site of a home for inebriates fifteen years ago, is now found unnecessary for that purpose and is offered for sale.

Now that a six-course lunch is being served in a passenger airplane, is the time approaching when we shall hear, "First call for lunch in the dining plane ahead?"

It begins to look as though the time might come when an audience might appreciate a real "silent" drama of days gone by.

The Richest Hill in the World

THERE was a perceptible stir throughout the coaches of the long train, and passengers were seen shading their eyes against the windowpanes, as they looked out into the night. In the car just behind the diner the porter was announcing to the few passengers who were unfamiliar with the reason for the interest, "You'll be able to see the lights of Butte in just a minute, huh." And supplementing that with the further explanation that for more than an hour now the lights of Butte would be seen, then hidden, then seen and hidden again and again.

The peculiar location of Montana's famed city offers a unique pastime to the transcontinental passenger who enters the city at night, either from the east or from the west. There is a sort of enchantment in the way a lighted city suddenly comes one moment into view and then as suddenly is obliterated the next, while the train climbs in and out, between mammoth crags and bowlders, winding its way nearer and nearer to the twinkling lights afar.

It invariably offers an opportunity for reminiscence as well, for there is certain to be on every train someone who will tell you of Butte's early days—those days which gave to her the title of the Richest Hill in the World.

The city's history goes back to before the 80's, of course, but it is of the 80's that one is most apt to hear today. That was when she "began to go big," had big mines going full capacity and big men managing them. The scene in the 80's and early 90's showed Waverly, with the Alice, the Lexington and the Moulton crowning the hill; while to the west were the Anaconda properties; the Parrot was a little below and over the crest, and down the other side were the old Butte and Boston and Montana properties, with their smelters that furnished both employment and sulphur smoke to the town.

It was just before the 80's that Ed Hickey located the Anaconda mine and gave it to his brother John because he, himself, did not wish to do a hundred dollars' worth of assessment work to hold it. The brother sold it to C. W. Larrabee for \$3000 in 1877 and he sold it to Marcus Daly for \$60,000. When Marcus Daly bought it from Larrabee he thought that the mine was silver and when he struck copper, at that distance from a railroad, he feared he was ruined. Though he purchased it for \$60,000, he sold it to the Amalgamated Copper Company, however, for \$35,000,000.

That transaction in the career of Marcus Daly was characteristic of that picturesque figure. An Irishman, he had come to Montana from Nevada. Not long after, he crossed swords in what was called the capital fight. Senator W. A. Clark was in office. The "big fight" was between the Senator to win office and Marcus Daly to keep him out. Daly backed Anaconda (Butte was called Anaconda in the early days) for the capital of the State, while Senator Clark desired that Helena should have that distinction. It is reputed that millions of dollars were spent in this fight, and finally the Helena group won. Daly was a man of marked traits of character of intense likes and dislikes, and of great and varied influence. In the 80's he was a remarkable figure. Today a Saint-Gaudens statue of him stands at the top of Main Street hill and citizens of the present acknowledge the influence he had on the city and pay tribute to his memory.

Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark were not the only picturesque characters of that day. There were Ben Tibbey, a Welshman, of the Parrot; Jared Gaylord, a Connecticut Yankee, of the Parrot smelter; Joe Clark, a Pennsylvanian, and Kellogg, a Californian; besides Captain Hosts, from Michigan, Captain Couch and Captain Hall—all mining superintendents in Michigan were called Captain, and while Montana is no near neighbor to Michigan, the prefix stuck. Another notable of these days was Gen. Charles Warren, who made no secret of the fact that the title of General came to him because his father had "run a general store down in Illinois."

Where did the miners come from? It is proverbial that there is no magnet like a mining camp, and to Butte, as to other rich camps, men flocked from all parts of the world. Captain Hall, superintendent of the Alice mine, was himself from Cornwall, Eng., and he brought into Butte the first Cornish miners. Daly brought in the Irish. In the years from 1880 to 1894 the miners were mostly Irish, English or American, with a sprinkling of Welsh and Scandinavian.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability. The Board does not hold itself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Apropos of Church Sociables

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Recently there have been published under "Letters to The Christian Science Monitor" several references to church sociables. Having spent my childhood in a small town where these sociables were an important adjunct to the church activities, inasmuch as the proceeds formed a substantial part of the pastor's salary, I have good reason to remember them.

As we lived directly across the street from one of the churches, and next door to the other one, I can recall one long succession of sociable suppers, cherry-champagne, ice-cream "socials," warm maple sugar boiling, election day dinners, Thanksgiving bazaars—each season had its representative sociable.

Our family belonged to the church across the way; and on the morning of the appointed day, the committee in charge swooped down upon our house like the invaders of old. In a short time our domestic affairs were in a complete state of suspension, while the kitchen table, the pantry table, chairs, dishes, pots and pans were carried across the street for the day. The silver was marked by tying a piece of the candy stripe twine around each piece to designate its ownership. Mrs. R. always used red twine, and Mrs. A. plain white; for of course only the everyday silver went to the sociable, and no one had the everyday silver monogrammed.

Our somewhat sketchy meals that day were eaten à la nature, standing by the stove or over the old iron sink, care being taken not to soil many of the good dishes, for the dishes had gone to church! But all inconvenience was forgotten in the thought of the delicious food which would be served that evening, for to every one of the splendid cooks in that congregation brought of her best efforts—each one being a specialist in her own line—and noble indeed was the combined output!

After spending nearly all day at the church, freezing ice cream or making chicken pie as the case might be, getting the tables ready, etc., we hurried home and dressed up in our newest gowns. Then we went back to the church for another six-hour shift of labor. Happily we ate and paid for the food we brought earlier in the day; but we were able to get a piece of Mrs. C's angel-food cake, but failing that, satisfied to remember that there were always enough of Mrs. B's doughnuts!

Gaily we served our friends and neighbors, and chatted with those from the outlying farms whom we did not see very often. Only too quickly the evening passed, and one by one the women went out to the street to untie the festive horses which have been impatiently pawing and stamping, as though begging to be taken home and relieved of the harness to which they are so unaccustomed at that time of night.

At last all of the oil lamps were extinguished and the basement was securely locked; and as the townspeople melted away into the darkness of unlighted streets, little snatches of conversation would float back to us as we turned in at our gate: "Good-night—we'll meet at nine o'clock in the morning!" "Don't forget to bring me that recipe, Mrs. J." "Mr. C will take that \$48.50 around to the Rev. G's in the morning; I'll bet he will make it even \$50, don't you?" "Well, good-night."

Far down the road glimmered the light of three or four lanterns, as the women folks who had come alone carefully lighted themselves home. And in a few minutes the town was completely shrouded in darkness and the sociable was over, or nearly so; it only remained for the committee to return all of the borrowed dishes, after washing them, and to bring the church back into a state of order. It was always noon of the next day before the

Great numbers of these had had earlier mining experiences in the mother country and had come to America drawn by the thought of adventure and better wages. Once over and liking the new land they lost no time in sending word back to relatives and friends, and these in turn answered the call.

Many of these men went first to Michigan; then to Colorado and so on to Butte. They were men that any country might well be proud of, strong and ready to become good citizens of their adopted country. They raised their children in the best manner the times afforded them. One found good pianos and good books in their homes. Later the children were sent to the leading universities, and today some of Butte's foremost citizens recall with pride the days when they lived in humble cottages in Walkerville, Centerville, Meadville, or on the Anaconda road—or, mayhap, in Dublin Gulch.

It is authentically stated that all the great colleges and universities of the world have had men working in the Butte mines, while even members of the nobility have been employed there, sometimes in high positions, but more often doing their daily shift as regular miners or muckers, getting experience and three square meals a day.

There was in those times, and is still today, in the mines of Butte a freemasonry, to be found in no better degree elsewhere. There was a man, no matter of what creed, politics, nationality or education. And it is not to be forgotten that the average Butte miner is one of the best and most cosmopolitan readers in the world and can hold his own in a discussion, be the subject philosophical, literary, religious or political.

In those days Butte was known as a "good show town." It was a stopping place between St. Paul and Seattle and always a play was assured of a good house. Even before John Maguire built Maguire's (that stood where the Leggat Hotel now stands) Butte was not without good traveling attractions—actors and actresses, singers, violinists, pianists and lecturers. Maguire built two theaters and even today you will hear some old-timer recounting with pardonable pride the story of Maguire: how after the destruction by fire of his first theater the people of the town gave him a monster benefit at the race track (no other place being anywhere nearly large enough) so that he could rebuild his theater and keep on bringing good things to Butte. This he did. Bernhardt, Rhea, Emma Nevada, Rose Eytting, Modjeska, Katie Putnam, Mansfield, Sothern were among the "good things."

The streets of Butte then and in later days, especially in the first years of the new century, were colorful and exhilarating. The "tenderfoot," particularly if from the East and unaware that the mines worked three shifts, was apt not to sleep much. There were too many things happening and he was desirous of not missing anything. Then, too, there were the mine workers coming and going—the Cornishmen invariably singing. Sometimes the longhaired band wagon (a long narrow wagon in which the occupants were seated on the sides instead of crossways of the vehicle) drawn by four or six horses would be seen. These wagons were used for bands that played in front of the polls at election time to draw attention to the various candidates. And when rival bands met in front of the same place at the same time—well, Butte could be noisy as well as exhilarating.

Tales about Butte, especially if told on the train, are almost certain to contain a reference to Fat Jack. This individual who was known by no other name (this one being bestowed upon him because of his extreme slenderness) came to Butte about 1894; and always afterward he never was seen without a tall, silk hat. When the first train came into Butte, Fat Jack met it, and from that time on during the years he met all trains, day and night. Perhaps his silk hat, looming above the other drivers, gave him an advantage. In any event he never shrouded his wares, but instead, stepped up to the alighting passenger and quietly asked, "A carriage uptown?"

It was Fat Jack who was always chosen to drive all visiting celebrities up the hill. On Theodore Roosevelt's last trip to Butte, Fat Jack met him at the station. When the Colonel came down the car steps he waved his hand and said, "Hello, Jack," for the Colonel never forgot, and they had been friends in the early days. W. H.

sociable was over for me. But those who have not known the intimacy and good-fellowship of a church sociable committee have missed something very fine.

Germantown, Pa. (Mrs.) ORA C. ROUCHE

"And Now Through Texas"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just finished reading the article entitled "And Now Through Texas," by Collinson Owen in the Monitor of January 17, and I can't keep from wishing that Mr. Owen had really seen Texas. I wish he had seen it with some of the vision of Amy Lowell, when she said in her "Texas" poem:

Terrribly sweet
The cardinals sing in the live-oak trees,
And the long plain breeze,
The prairie breeze,
Blows across from swell to swell
With a ginger smell. . . .

And the Texas sky whirls down. . . .
I wish, too, that Mr. Owen had seen Texas as I have seen it, with the mood of the landscape changing every few miles. Seventeen miles from San Antonio, the mountain scenery starts to grow wild—there are rugged cedar-clad slopes, deep drops, and outlooks high and wild; this is the hill country that goes on and on, embracing dear little villages like Bandera and Medina.

A few miles in another direction may change your brilliant morning or afternoon to a kind of golden twilight, and you find yourself in the country around Cuero or Gonzales, dense with moss-covered trees.
Then there is the long Texas coast, and, above all else, there is the country around Pleasanton in bluebonnet time. I know that Texas in bluebonnet time must be as lovely as "Kew in lilac time."
San Antonio, Tex. KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS

"Britain Beckons the Traveler"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read the editorial entitled "Britain Beckons the Traveler," as published under date of January 17. I am writing to thank you for this fine article, and at the same time to compliment you on same.

It just happens that quite recently my family and I made a very complete motor trip through England, Scotland and Wales, and it certainly was nothing short of a revelation to us all. Every possible facility was given us while over there to make our trip a success, and we found the people everywhere extremely kind and courteous. Their roads are splendid, and from a standpoint of "sight seeing" England has just as much to offer the traveler as any country that we visited while abroad, and I may mention that we visited some fourteen other countries on the Continent.

Much to my surprise, during the two months we were visiting England, Scotland and Wales, we met very few travelers, and I am sorry to say, practically no Americans. While making the trip, I mentioned to my family several times that I simply could not understand why a country that had so much to offer visitors did not have more travelers than we found there. I feel that the Travel Association that you mention in your article has a great work ahead of it, as it can accomplish much good. Every American that it can draw to British shores will help to cement that bond of friendship and understanding which is needed between the two powerful Anglo-Saxon nations that practically have the peace of the world on their shoulders. W. K. HENDERSON

Bryn Mawr, Pa.